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VOL. XVI NO. 48.

BULL'S EYE HITS

AT THE PASSING PHASES OF MODERN CAPITALIST SOCIETY.

Railroad Slaughter and Mr. Mallock—Remembering the Memory of Lincoln Farical—The Typo Strike Aftermath—Some Ice Trust Facts For "Original" Malthusian Thinkers—The Thaw Murder and The Prodigal Son—That "Combustible Liquid," "Are The Panama Canal Plans Right?" and Others.

Another railroad horror! Does Mr. Mallock include this continuous slaughter among the wealth which the "management" of the few capitalists bestows on the many proletarians?

The memory of Lincoln, of the man who declared that the rights of labor are prior to capital, was pompously celebrated on Lincoln's birthday at one of the tallest monuments erected to the plumbet of labor having no rights that capital need respect.

The typo strike aftermath is now coming to the surface. It is in the form of a circular practically charging the employers association with having run the strike to defeat through union officials. This is the usual pure and simple strike aftermath. It goes to prove once more that the pure and simple labor official makes the trade union movement an auxiliary to the capitalist class. Even the typists will learn that—after awhile.

To the "new" school of "original" thinkers, who are trying to resuscitate the Malthusian theory about there being less wealth producible than there is population to be supported—to that "new" school the fact is respectfully submitted that the Ice Trust has harvested only 92,000 tons of ice in Maine, thus leaving 2,908,000 tons of available ice to rot. Why?

On the same day, probably on the same hour, that the Rev. Menton of Providence, R. I., declared that Thaw had done "a good job," another Reverend, Ian MacLaren preached a sermon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in this city in which he "soaked it" into the prodigal son of the parable, and John D. Rockefeller being present, sang the praises of the hard hearted elder brother who "stayed at home and increased his hoard." John could hardly refrain from applauding.

That coy revolutionary spinster Madam Free Trade is indulging in witticisms. Through the mouth of her knight "true and loyal" John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, she has suggested that, since the protection of "infant industries" is the Protectionist theory, the airship business should be protected, that being the most infant of all industries.

The question is raised, are the Panama Canal plans right? Why should they be? The digging of the canal is dependent on the profits of the transcontinental railroads and the private contractors. If they "make money" on the canal, what's the use of worrying about the correctness or incorrectness of the plans? Rather than ask are the Panama Canal plans right? let us, in the spirit of capitalist profit, ask, if the plans are right, how can they be made wrong, so as to necessitate more delay, appropriations and contracts?

That "combustible liquid" which, it was recently reported from Cripple Creek, Colo., had "mysteriously and feloniously" caused the burning up of "a large amount of documentary evidence" intended for use by the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, seems not to be an unknown "liquid" to the Ice Trust. A number of documents, important in the proceedings against the Trust have suddenly disappeared in an equally mysterious manner from the Trust's office. It would seem that Ice Trust stockholders and Western Mine stockholders are also stockholders in "mysterious liquids."

George Gould reports that on his recent cruise in the West Indies his yacht Atalanta, landed a fifteen-foot man-eating shark. When asked where the beast was, he answered "we threw him overboard after killing him." When the yacht Social Revolution lands the many-foot man-woman-and-child-eating shark of capitalism the affair will

not be a "fish story." That shark will be carefully embalmed in history, not thrown into the unfathomable depths of oblivion.

If Jesse James had appeared before the legislature of Missouri with a letter memorializing that body against the annoyance that would result to the highwaymen's industry from certain bills in contemplation, his arguments could not have been more to the point, cogent and convincing than are the arguments in the letter with which President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway memorialized the legislature of Pennsylvania on the 11th of this month against the annoyance that would result to the railroad owners from certain bills contemplating rate laws. Jesse James should have taken lessons from Baer. Baer always is luminous—whether he soars up into theology, and argues that God entrusted him with the guardianship of the mines, or whether he has his feet squarely planted on earth, on the ties of his railroad.

The report of the proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the I. W. W. is just out. Owing to the opposition of the Sherman element, the report does not start stenographically until the eighth day. The report of the first seven days is from the secretary's minutes. On the seventh day the opposition to publicity was broken down, and the revolutionary element succeeded in securing an accurate report of the transactions from that day on to the close of the convention. Every one should secure a copy, and read it. It is the only way in which "everyone can have been present."

The below columns of the "Konkurrent" of the 13th, and purporting to be a portion of an interview recently held by Mother Jones with Hoeft of St. Louis, should not be kept from the English public. This is the passage:

"What do you think of that handshake that took place between Debs and De Leon?"

"Oh, don't mention it!" exclaimed Mother Jones. "I saw Eugene V. Debs holding De Leon's hand. I looked into the open, honest face of the man, whose big, good heart beats for the cause of labor; he meant what he said, said what he meant and did. I then looked at Daniel De Leon. What a contrast! There was the face of an old fox, without the spontaneity and the candor which are so characteristic of Gene. I saw the cunning, eel-like, calculating, heartless man shaking hands with the noble, warmhearted, true man and comrade—Eugene V. Debs. Gene did not then quite grasp the situation. In the broadness of his heart, in his honesty and uprightness he believed he held in his own hand like his. He has since found out his error."

[N. B.—Mother Jones was not present at that "handshake." It took place in Sherman's private office; only Sherman was present; and he then withdrew leaving Debs and De Leon alone.]

MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL AND THE PEOPLE.

As already announced, the Daily People will publish telegraphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood trial by Wade R. Parks. Parks is favorably known to our readers through his reports of the addresses of Vincent St. John, on the Second I. W. W. Convention, delivered at Butte, Montana. The reports of the trial will not be stenographic, but will contain the important and leading features, as viewed from a working class standpoint. They will be re-published in the Weekly People. The trial, according to latest despatches, has been set for March 5; and, provided another postponement does not occur, the telegraphic reports will begin to appear in the Daily People of March 6, and the Weekly People of March 9.

In addition to the telegraphic reports, the Daily and Weekly People will publish concurrent matter, such as correspondence, editorials, reports of meetings, etc., bearing on the trial, presenting, on the whole, a comprehensive review of the historic episode.

Opr readers, friends and sympathizers of the accused men and the working class, are urged to push the sale and subscriptions of both the Daily and Weekly People.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

AN IMPENDING CALAMITY

Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the State Insane Hospital at Morris Plain, N. J., testified on the 12th of this month to the effect that Thaw was insane, and knew not the difference between wrong and right when he shot White. Dr. Evans's testimony set forth that Thaw's specific forms of insanity are technically known as an "exaggerated ego" and "paranoia." The Doctor detailed the features of these forms of dementia. They consist in "a disproportionate idea of importance for self, a belief that one is clothed with powers, capacity and ability far above normal or above those actually possessed"; in "delusions of persecutory character"; in "jumping from one idea to another"; in "imagining himself omnipresent—the ruler of the world." Upon these grounds the Doctor concluded Thaw was irresponsible and therefore not guilty.

Should the jury take this view of the subject it will have opened the sluice gates of manslaughter. There is not a capitalist worth the cap of "exaggerated ego" and "paranoia" does not fit exactly.

Take Roosevelt, the conspicuous personality who unites upon his head the double crown of Political and of Economic power. When reading Dr. Evans's illustration of "exaggerated ego" as the patient's "imagining himself omnipresent—the ruler of the world," the suspicion is justified that the distinguished alienist had, not Thaw in mind, but rather the present occupant of the White House, with his Big Stick policing all the seas, bringing order in South America,

redressing the wrongs done to Europeans in Morocco, curbing the Filipinos, acting as Censor Moris in America,—in short, imagining himself everywhere—the ruler of the earth.

Coming down from Roosevelt, take any of the capitalists who have foregathered in the Post Citizens' Industrial Association. How graphically are not they defined in Dr. Evans's term "the delusion of persecutory character." Which of them does not pose as a perambulating monument of abnegation, intent only upon furnishing Labor with work, and yet dogged, harassed, persecuted by the ingrate workman?

Or take any member of the bunch of which John D. Rockefeller is a type. Watch them denying the Socialist axiom that "value" is not a thing of whim, transitory taste, or legislation, but depends wholly upon the amount of labor power crystallized in and requisite for the reproduction of a commodity; then watch them when the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 took the Rockefellerers at their word, likewise denied the Socialist axiom, held that "value" does depend upon transitory taste and legislation, and insisted upon legislating silver into a "value" that did not depend upon the labor power needed for its reproduction—watch the Rockefellerers thereupon incontinently jumping from their first idea to another, stealing pages wholesale from Socialist philosophy, disprove that "value" was a matter of whim, taste or legislation, and maintain that it was determined by Labor; finally, watch

them now again, the danger of free coinage being over, the identical Rockefellerers will be seen to have jumped once more from their 1896 idea and jumped back to the idea they held before. The psychopathic taint of "jumping from one idea to another" is typical of the moral makeup of the Capitalist Class.

Or take any capitalist at random—Thaw himself or Corey, the President of the Steel Trust; George Gould cruising in the West Indies and catching "fifteen-foot man-eating sharks," or Percy Belmont; Depew or Colorado Guggenheim;—which of them is not monomaniacally addicted to the theory that the idleness of the capitalist is the source of all activity; his vices virtues, his stupidity wisdom? In other words, and using the terminology of Dr. Evans, which of them all has not "a disproportionate idea of importance of self" or "a belief that he is clothed with powers, capacity and ability far above normal or above those actually possessed"?

Thaw may be insane. If he is he is irresponsible, and should not be punished. Nevertheless, it is devoutly to be hoped that, in case the jury does find Thaw insane, it will, in merciful thoughtfulness for their kind, place its decision expressly upon the opinion of some alienist other than Dr. Evans. Should the jury fail in this precaution, the Capitalist Class will feel free to shoot and kill at will—with the inevitable result that the rest of humanity will, in sheer self-defense, have to deal with these dogs gone mad as mad dogs are dealt with.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

HOLDS SHORT BUT BUSY AND EFFECTIVE SESSION.

Officers for Year Elected—Council Delegates—Have a Press Committee to Refute Malignant Slanders of Capitalist and Other Hostile Press—Encouraging Strike Reports Received.

The last meeting of the New York Industrial Council, held at 222 East 29th street, Thursday, 14th inst, though short, covered in good shape many important matters, among them the election of officers for the year.

The elections resulted as follows:

Recording Secretary, Rosenbaum, Cloth Sponger. Financial and Corresponding Secretary, George H. Vaughan, Machinist. Treasurer, Hanlon, Brooklyn Mixed Local.

Sergeant at Arms, De Bona, Cigar worker. Organization Committee: Walters, Bronx Mixed Local; Moskowitz, Store and Office Worker; McCormack, Machinist; Anderson, Building Trades; Weber, Garment Worker; Lesino, Hotel and Restaurant Worker; and Herz; seven members.

A Grievance Committee, and an Auditing Committee, were also elected, and then a discussion took place on whether or no a Press Committee would not prove valuable in the work of the Council.

The proposition was introduced by Winauer, of the Printers, who showed that with a multitudinous capitalist press ever ready to misrepresent and malign the Industrial Movement, and with the hostile privately-owned press of the pure and simple political Socialists no better inclined, a press committee would be an effective adjunct to the fighting detachments of the Council. Winauer's logical reasoning convinced everyone in the hall, and the motion was carried. National Organizer Fischer, Baldelli of the Machinists, and Winauer were elected to the committee.

Another union has now got into working order as a true industrial body, and as such had its delegates seated in the Council. This is Clothing Workers' Union No. 59, with seven branches.

The fact was brought to the attention of the Council that several attempts had been made to foist upon the platform of Industrial unions speakers who were not at all I. W. W. men, but more or less unclear/intellectuals, ungrounded in working class economics. After very little discussion it was unanimously declared that no local should accept the services as an agitator or organizer of any man not

an actual member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Encouraging reports were received from the local strike in the cloak industry, in which some 250 members are involved, and also circulars from Organizer French, on the situation in the textile strike in Skowhegan, Me. The Council and the local unions are doing all they can toward the support of both these strikes.

JERSEY CITY PROTEST.

Anniversary of Moyer-Haywood Kidnapping Fittingly Remembered by New Jersey Workmen.

Jersey City, N. J., February 17.—The Moyer-Haywood anniversary meeting in the Academy of Music to-night was a big success. Kenneth Forbes as chairman announced previous collections for the Defense Fund, \$700. At the meeting was collected \$153.50.

Forbes read a letter from Edward Markham explaining his absence because of illness, but saying he was heart and soul with the movement. This, Forbes said, was an instance of the stand taken on the matter by many public men. James M. Reilly as the first speaker, gave a capable review of the case. Miss Luella Twining of Denver, followed. She said:

"It is now a year since these three men were kidnapped out of Denver in the dead of night. At that time they little thought they would spend a year in jail, untied. Now it looks as if they might spend a great deal longer."

"You in the East are in the same jeopardy. You don't seem to understand the mettle of the Western capitalists. They will never let up. There is no evidence against the accused men, but that doesn't lessen their danger. Evidence never cut any figure in Idaho."

Miss Twining read two letters from Debs, urging the workers never to waver till the men had been snatched from the gallows. The mine owners' object is to destroy organized labor, and it must be thwarted. The letters were received with applause, as were the telling points scored by the several speakers.

"The mine owners who caused the Independence station to be blown up, and other dastardly crimes to be committed," continued Miss Twining, "would not hesitate to have Steunenberg killed if it furthered their purposes."

"The decision of the Supreme Court in this case is the Dred Scott decision of the new revolution."

F. H. Wentworth of Boston, spoke next. "Roosevelt, Gooding, and McDonald should be impeached," he declared. "Idaho is governed by New York, and if the workers here inaugurated a general strike, it would starve out the capitalists, and they would hasten to release their victims."

Voice in the audience: "What would the workers do? Starve also!" "That is their normal condition anyway," answered Wentworth, "and their best food would be 'starvation' to those on Fifth Avenue."

Prof. R. G. Fitzpatrick made the closing address. Sixty thousand dollars have already been spent by the Western Federation on the case, and the speakers said \$200,000 would be needed.

NEW TYPO STRIKE?

CIRCULAR AGITATING "BIG SIX" SAYS ITS COMING.

Bosses Having Divided Job Printers and Pressmen, and Licked Both, Are Now Said to Be After the Newspaper Comps—How It Was and Will Be Done.

The officers of "Big Six" are greatly agitated by a circular issued by L. S. Bedford, one of their members. The circular is as follows:

Please Post
Let the Pressmen
STRIKE

While the Iron's Hot
Every move made in the Printers' strike has been in the interest of the employers. It would seem that the same brain that dictates the moves of the Typothetae inspires the moves of the Union's officers. It would be impossible to point to one single act calculated to block the road of the employers in their effort to destroy our Union. That they will not succeed will be owing to the fact that our grand old Union is too big to be betrayed unto destruction.

To have gone into the strike at all without an understanding with the pressmen was to cut off our right arm. It was the business of the employers to divide their employees. It was the business of the officers of both Unions to have united against a common enemy. That they allowed themselves to be divided was no accident. That the Pressmen have been shamefully betrayed into an alliance with the bosses against the printers, their mutual brothers, is absolutely patent. This could never have been accomplished had the officers of our Union been vigilant. Honest Printers' officials would have appealed to the Pressmen over the heads of their venal leaders and blocked the ratification of this shameful agreement which the Pressmen would have seen meant suicide.

As things stand, should the Printers win without Pressmen support, the Pressmen could expect no help next year. Should the Printers lose now, the Pressmen will surely lose next year. The Pressmen have been sold unto utter and inevitable destruction.

That the Butterick people had a secret understanding with the Typothetae, and that their premature lockout was a move upon the part of the allied employers to gain an outpost in New York pending the expiration of the treaty of peace, was a fact well understood by everybody.

Though this Butterick move was an act of war (their not belonging to the employers' association being only technically true if at all), the membership of No. 6 worked through December and often overtime, piling up the munitions of war for the enemy! Every principle of morals, justice, law, absolved us from our agreement, but our officers stood by, and the membership, having absolute confidence in their leaders, allowed the enemy to make capital of their "honor," and so the enemy had captured the most

important post upon the field before the great battle had begun. Entrenched and fortified, they now furnish attacking expeditions against the weak points of our line.

Though the Pressmen had been sold to the enemy, why were not the electrotypers called out? They were left in two weeks to finish up the work the Printers had completed at midnight on the last day of the year. For the great genius who is directing both the employers' and the Printers' end of this wonderful strike had determined the "business interests" should be inconvenienced as little as possible.

It is undoubtedly now planned that as one shop after another shall give in, the strikebreakers thus set free will fall back and reinforce some other until within a few weeks fifteen or twenty Typothetae shops shall have a full complement of men, and the Typothetae thus technically having "won" the strike, those shops which have now given in will be released from their obligations (having only a verbal and conditional understanding) and will announce the open shop!

No doubt the great genius who is directing this fight has arranged for a most terrific assault when all shall have been lost.

Will the Printers stand for this betrayal? Will the Pressmen stand for this betrayal?

Who has made us enemies? Who has sent us forth detached, to be destroyed? Let us fall upon the enemy in one compact mass, the Allied Printing Trades, horse, foot and dragoons, in one grand rout.

Am I my brother's keeper? Yes, yes. L. S. Bedford (Card No. 2287)

This circular was written immediately after the electrotypers were called out last year (about January 18, 1906). It was read in the manuscript by Frank Cogovan, R. F. McKie, Luke Marshall, Stephen Bell and several others, all of whom advised that it should not be published. Confidence in our highest officials was then well-nigh universal, and had the circular failed in its object of convincing the membership of all the printing trades of the shameful treachery of our highest officials, I would not only have failed in my effort to protect the Union, but would have been exonerated by the men whom I sought to benefit. Failing to receive approval from the men in whom I had a right to repose confidence, to have made the attempt on a larger scale would have been madness. I had no desire to suffer martyrdom (for I am a politician), particularly for a hopeless cause.

Now, however, events are rapidly justifying every line I wrote a year ago. Whether you will or not you are forced to believe. The words underscored near the bottom of the circular [it is amazing even to me they were written a year ago, when the strike was entering on its third week, and everybody was full of confidence] exactly represent the now declared position of Wynkoop and Little, and it is said of Troy and Harper.

But the next sentence is even more amazing as a prophecy:

"No doubt the great genius who is directing this fight has arranged for a most terrific assault when all shall have been lost."

This terrific assault is to be the strike on the daily papers. It had been the plan to declare those book shops "open" on the first of the year, but had such a course been pursued the newspaper men would have been frightened and made no demands for an increase.

Now if the Union can be tricked into demanding the proposed newspaper scale, immediately thereafter these great job shops will be declared "open" and fully rated by Spring. The process of starving the strikers into openly ratting or getting some one else's job will be completed, and the strike benefits, entirely cut off. The subs on the newspapers will be reduced to their usual one and two days' work a week or none, and then, in the midst of the dull season, when the city has from 1,300 to 1,500 rats, and (who draw no relief for the original strikers have their jobs), the newspaper men are to be asked to walk out!

Would they come out?

Is there no one in all New York who has the courage to expose the monstrous conspiracy of Belmont's Civic Federation in collusion with our highest officials to destroy our great Union? Yes! I have.

L. S. Bedford (Card No. 2218). New York, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1907.

It is alleged that as soon as the officers of "Big Six" were informed that these circulars were being distributed, they ordered the chairman of the various union chapels to destroy them, on the ground that the language was radical.

DE LEON IN ST. LOUIS.

Daniel De Leon will lecture on the "Labor Question" at two mass meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party, one on Wednesday, March 6th, at 8 p. m., at Military Hall, 12th and North Market streets; the other on Thursday, March 7th, at 8 p. m., at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway. Every reader of the Weekly People

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The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

GRAND JUNCTION

S. L. P. NOMINATES COMPLETE CITY TICKET FOR SPRING ELECTION.

Statement Issued Shows Democrats and Republican Administrators to Be As Much Alike As Two Peas—Banker Orson Adams, the Real Ruler, the Power Behind the Throne.

Grand Junction, Colorado, February 14.—The Socialist Labor Party of Grand Junction held their convention and placed in nomination a complete city ticket as follows:

Mayor—R. H. Skeggs. Treasurer—Mrs. Nora B. Speer. Clerk—Miss May T. Sanders. Street Supervisor—A. B. Newman. Marshal—James Lockwood. City Attorney—Wm. Knight. City Engineer—G. F. Johnson. Police Magistrate—F. O. Lindhard. Aldermen: First Ward, Anton Ginter, J. U. Billings; Second Ward, N. S. Johnson, W. H. Burkhardt; Third Ward, J. A. Cannell, Isaac Berger; Fourth Ward, Alfred Eggers, S. B. Hutchinson.

The National platform of the Socialist Labor Party was endorsed (the same can be found in another column of this issue of The People); and as the Socialist Labor Party stands for the same principle of Socialism adopted the world over, our platform covers all requirements and leaves us with no necessity to add to or take from it in any Section of the Country.

The campaign is now on and will sure get hot before it is over. The present City Council is part Democratic and part Republican, with a Democratic Mayor and a Republican City Attorney. Yet there isn't a man on earth that could look over their records and tell the Republicans from the Democrats, as they have all stood together and voted together on every proposition of any note; in fact, Orson Adams of the Mesa County National Bank, has run the whole bunch, and he has run them as bankers always run them, in his own interest and in the interest of his class the Capitalist Class. No other class need apply to a Dem-O-Republican City Council.

A few years ago this same man, Adams, tried to unload his old trap of an Opera House on the School Board as a school house and, on failing to work his graft, he got out an injunction against the school bonds, that cost the city a large sum of money, besides delaying the building of the school house for one year. Four years ago this Spring the people of Grand Junction voted on a proposition for a city-owned electric light plant and as Mr. Adams was connected with the old light plant he wanted it defeated; and as taxpayers were the only ones who could vote on the proposition he got enough non-taxpayers to pay taxes on some old traps so they could vote against the proposition and thus defeated it. A few months ago Mr. Adams' manager of his Opera House rented it to the Socialists to hold a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting in—and after the meeting was all advertised Mr. Adams tried to get the keys to the Opera House and stop the meeting. He demanded the keys but failed to work his bluff and the meeting was held. We call attention to these facts that the people may know who is running the city.

It is the same old story in every city and town in the country. On election day the working class and middle class divide their support between the Democrats and Republicans in hopes that their vote is for the best and in their interest but when the election is over they discover that everything is run by some banker like Adams and that it is run for and in the interest of the capitalist class and the capitalist class only.

The working men and women who vote the Dem-O-Republican ticket do so without knowing what they do, for the working men and women who have read up on the question and have a clear knowledge of the class struggle could no more vote the old party tickets than they could cut their own throats. A vote for either of the old parties is a vote for capitalism and the capitalist class, while a vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for Socialism and the Working Class.—To what class do you belong? for what class do you vote?

In our next letter we will tell you more about the boss—Mr. Adams, and his Council and the electric light franchise.

The S. L. P. Press Committee.

and sympathizer of the Socialist Labor Party should attend these meetings and bring his friends. Admission is free.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN FOOD PRODUCTION

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET NO. 11, PUBLISHED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, 310 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

To the four hundred thousand or more of the men, women and children employed in the making of food products of this country, this leaflet is addressed.

The reason why this is addressed to you is because you have a place and are needed in the great industrial organization that is being built by your fellow-workers, in other industries, to free themselves from the bondage of wage-slavery.

You have been in the past, as you are to-day, completely in the power and at the mercy of your employer, who is your master; you are the slave. You have labored and the world has fed from your labor; and you have been hungry and hungry now, and will be hungry to-morrow. You have prepared the finest edibles from the raw material to the dainty morsel that tickles the palate of the class that grows fat off your misery, while you starve and rot in your poverty.

The men, women and children of the class that work you, are kept in health, in ease, and in happiness. Why are you, mothers, fathers, wives, husbands and children so lean, weak and broken? YOU, who feed the world the rarest of dainties and eat the crumbs and offal; WHY ARE YOU STARVING? Your life, your brain and brawn has been made into the food of the world, mingling with and building the brain and brawn of your fellow-workers in the erection of the social structure.

The growth and development of industry from hand production to the marvelous factories of to-day; in this transition is written the history of the working class, your history.

You are an important part in production, for it is through your work that the business, that is to say, the commerce of the world is carried on.

If all of you should suddenly stop work for a short time, say one month, commerce would cease; all business would stop; universal hunger would result and a famine such as the world has never known would surely follow and could only be relieved by your returning to work again. If you stayed away from work long enough the whole structure of civilization would crumble about your ears.

Then there would be no rich and poor, but all would be hungry. You would then have company in your misery.

If you can realize what enormous power you would have by acting together, you can also realize the enormous power the capitalist class have over you while you are disorganized and acting separately and against each other.

Your masters are so organized now. They can and do close the establishments in which you work and force you out to hunt another job or die of hunger, while they live in luxury because they own the factory in which you work, and the food that you have made and stored for them. In other words, THEY CAN DECLARE A STRIKE AGAINST YOU AND STARVE YOU.

The structure or form of capitalist industry is an intensely interesting study for the class conscious wage-worker; because we can only know our own condition and understand how to act in strengthening our forces against the capitalist class in the fierce and incessant class struggle, by knowing our place in the scheme of production, and acting with our fellow-workers in securing and controlling every immediate material advantage to our interest.

To understand and find our relation to industry we must find our relation to our fellow-workers and the relation we as a class have to the capitalist class. This understanding is not so hard if we go about it in the right way.

Below is given a brief but comprehensive table of the industrial organization taken from the U. S. census report of 1900. If you will study it carefully you will see how the industries, apparently running separate and independent of each other, are in fact so co-ordinated and bound together that they dovetail into each other in such a way that they are easily controlled by the head of the capitalist organization.

stand how you are controlled by the employer and his class of employers.

Let us go about this in a simple way; we know that the employer owns or manages the establishment and operates it in producing a certain product which he sells on the market for a certain price; his object being to increase his surplus value, or capital.

Now take two industries in the manufacturing of food stuffs, as an example: the flour mill and the bakery.

While they are two industries, separate and distinct from each other, they nevertheless combine in producing a finished product—bread.

The flour must be ground before bread is made: bread must be baked to use the flour and keep the mill in operation.

The mill owner and the master baker are closely related to each other, because their interests are mutual, and they are compelled to act together; they must sell their product and buy the product of other industries.

THEY ARE BOUND TOGETHER, BY THE NECESSITY FOR CARRYING ON PRODUCTION; THEREBY, PROTECTING THEIR SEPARATE MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Now, let us see what relationship there is between the millers and the bakers; between the men who grind the flour, and the men who bake the bread.

The writer is a baker, having worked a number of years at the trade, and in all that time has never become acquainted with ten millers; although he has used car-loads of their flour. There is no personal relationship between the miller and the baker; the relationship is between the products: the flour and the bread. This product controls us in the interest of the employer.

The 377,721 wage workers employed in the 68,440 different establishments are controlled in the interest of the whole class of employers, who own and control the factories that hold you, while they exploit you, by the product you create.

The trade or craft unions that exist in the food stuff industry, like the craft unions in other industries, are a part of the capitalist organization, and instead of organizing the working class, disorganize and divide it into small international unions to render helpless the workers by pitting them against each other.

It is claimed that the craft union was at one time the correct form of organization, but that the development of industry has destroyed the craft, for which the union was formed to protect, and that the old form of craft union is no longer able to protect its members as craftsmen.

It is granted that the craft union has in the past secured shorter hours and higher wages for its members; it is also true that the craft union has been and is now the enemy of the working class in aiding the employers in reducing the wages of the other workers in other unions, as well as the great body of unorganized workmen. It is also true that the craft union has defeated itself by compelling the capitalist class to install labor saving machinery to take the place of the craft unionist.

Whatever else may be said in defense of a craft union, every well informed workman knows that there is not one international trade union in the United States that can protect its members against the employers.

True, some of them continue to exist; but it is not for the purpose of protecting the workers, but to enable the employers to better control their employees. Take, for example, the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' International Union, one of the oldest unions in the country, and while it is said to be industrial in form, it only exists in subordination of the boss baker, who use the "Union label" to drive rival boss bakers out of business, or make scabs of the men they employ. The writer knows whereof he speaks, for he has been a member of the B. C. W. International and has ample opportunity to see for himself.

Wherever the B. C. W. International has been compelled to defend its members

Industry	No. Wage Workers	No. Establishments	Average Wage Per Year
Flour Milling	45,227	25,902	\$436.39
Bakery Products	60,271	14,917	462.80
Meat Products	84,037	150	364.00
Canning & Preserving Fruits & Vegetables	45,014	3,432	312.83
Sugars & Syrups	19,592	909	474.55
Milk Products	14,097	9,389	476.81
Ice (Manuf.)	6,880	775	494.58
Liquors	44,417	2,835	500.82
Salt	4,774	159	400.32
Vegetables	7,352	502	399.17
Liquids	10,239	3,168	422.97
Confectionery	35,521	4,488	346.70
Total (Average)	377,721	68,440	\$424.32

This table, as brief as it is, if studied closely will show us the number, the conditions and the grouping of the wage workers in the foodstuff industry. First—we see that the 377,721 workers are divided among 68,440 different establishments with an average wage of \$424.32 per year, or about \$1.17 per day.

From this table it is possible to understand the master bakers, it has lost, is losing, and will lose, for the simple reason that the craft union, at one time being partners with the capitalist class in the control of industry, is rapidly being relegated to the office of "porter" in the industrial system and is now acting in the capacity of bouncer and strike

breaker for the employers.

A union such as the B. C. W. International claiming to be industrial in form and revolutionary in its aims, that enters into contracts with a boss to help scab and starve a part of the workers, is a scab breeding, scab herding traitor to the whole working class.

Much has been said and written about "strikes." Let us pause a moment to have a look at the strike question.

Strikes are of common occurrence and union men and the capitalist newspapers tell you that the working class strike against the capitalist. This is one of the many deceptions which the capitalist uses in controlling his wage slaves.

In the growth and development of the capitalist system of production, the strikes, or more correctly speaking, the conflicts between the workers, are a part of the program of the industrial organization. Wage-labor being a commodity the same as the raw material used, it follows that the employer must purchase this commodity—labor—as cheap as possible and at an ever decreasing cost. By forcing wages down and by installing labor saving machinery, the employer is often compelled to lock you out or force you to "strike."

Now, the capitalist class is a union; it is organized industrially to protect its members and better their condition. In doing this they compel the workers to quit work and they also compel their class to act with them in all conflicts between the workers.

The employers are the strikers and their strikes are always effective. The workers will never be able to strike the capitalist until they are organized industrially, after the same plan as the capitalist class organizes them to exploit them, and, acting together as a class, "TAKE AND HOLD" the machinery, carry on production for themselves and lock out the master class. THEN THEY WILL HAVE STRUCK AND WON—INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

As has been shown, industrial unionism is the outgrowth of the present industrial system developing around us. It has been shown how industrial capitalists, ever alert and conscious of their interests have come together in a solid body to perpetuate themselves in control of the working class and their product by thorough industrial organization, compelling them to act in a body against the whole army of wage workers.

With this accomplished the forces of capitalism are lined-up ready and eager for battle with the forces of labor, whom they have thus far prevented from effectually organizing against them. They have recognized the class struggle raging in society between their class and the proletariat and now stand ready to crush us.

To us they have issued their challenge have thrown down the gauntlet. As an answer to this, the workers must organize industrially everywhere into ONE UNION, recognizing but ONE ENEMY and having but one purpose: THE "TAKING AND HOLDING" OF THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY OF SOCIETY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING ON PRODUCTION AND GIVING TO THE WORKERS THE FULL SOCIAL VALUE OF THEIR PRODUCT.

They must organize in such a way that they can through their union, master the control of the industry in which they work and, acting in union with their fellow workers, form the future working class industrial government.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD is a labor union organized for this purpose; in its ranks are gathering thousands of workers in the United States and Canada. It's motto is "LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES" and its avowed intention is the "Taking and holding" of OUR factories, OUR mills, and OUR mines.

Its plan of organization is as follows: "The I. W. W. shall be composed of actual wage workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen industrial departments—National Industrial Unions, Local Industrial Unions, Local Recruiting Unions, Industrial Councils, and Individual Members. Individual members shall be those actual wage workers who in isolated positions desire to attach themselves to the I. W. W. until such time as a body of this organization to which they are eligible, shall be organized in their locality. Local Recruiting Unions shall be composed of wage workers in whose respective industries in a given locality there does not exist during their membership a local Industrial Union. Local Industrial Unions shall be composed of all the actual wage workers in a given industry in a given locality, welded together in trade or shop branches or as the particular requirements of said industry may render necessary."

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EVERY READER

OF
The Weekly People

Can help extend its influence with a little effort.
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THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.
P. O. Box 157 New York

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

MOVING FUND CLIMBS UP

TOTAL NOW REACHES \$1,700 MARK—STURDY SOCIALIST WORKMEN AND WOMEN WILL NOT PERMIT PARTY PRESS TO BE EMBARRASSED.

Another good round sum, amounting to \$105.75 in all, was added to the moving fund last week. This brings the grand total up to \$1,700. Before a new building had been secured, \$2,000 was the estimated amount required. Necessary alterations in the new place, has compelled an increase of a \$1,000 in these figures; so that \$1,300 remain to be raised. The spirit in which the members, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party have gone about creating the Moving Fund, is a guarantee that the estimated amount will be forthcoming.

The spirit referred to is well reflected in the mail accompanying the donations. Wm. T. Leach sends \$4.75 on behalf of the members of Section Montreal, S. L. P., and sympathizers. He says: "On no account must The People be embarrassed at this time or suffer in any way by the exceptional circumstances in having to move so suddenly and unexpectedly."

Fannie Chernin, secretary of The Women's Socialist Club of Cincinnati, O., sends in behalf of her organization, a donation of \$5.00. As the list will show many parts of the country are represented: from Brooklyn to Frisco, and from Vancouver to Birmingham, Ala. do the friends of the S. L. P. press respond to its needs in the spirit the occasion requires. Persistency is all that is necessary; keep at the good work and the \$3,000 will surely be raised.

Amounts Received.

List 16, San Francisco, Cal., F. Jordan, 25c.; C. King, 25c.; "Doughnut," 30c.; Geo. Williams, 15c.; Rosenblatt, 15c.; G. Hawley, \$1 \$ 2.10	
List 60, Fall River, Mass., A. Barnes, 50c.; R. Bateson, 50c.; G. Oldie, 50c.; G. Rigby, 50c.; T. J. Outley, 25c.; J. Fletcher, 50c.; C. Graham, 50c.; Section Fall River, \$1.35 4.60	
List 93, Kansas City, Mo., J. Howard, 50c.; B. McCaffery, 50c.; O. Schwartzgel, 50c.; J. Anders, 25c.; J. Molineux, 25c. 2.00	
List 118, Albany, N. Y., Section Albany 1.00	
List 121, Buffalo, N. Y., A. Clayman, 50c.; F. Repch-lager, 50c.; L. Weinstein, 25c.; G. Schultz, 50c.; H. Bork, 75c.; K. Herman, 15c. 2.65	
List 124, Buffalo, N. Y., B. Reinstein, \$3; Dr. N. Kavnio, \$2 5.00	
List 169, Richmond Co., N. Y., Section Richmond Co. 2.50	
List 170, Monroe Co., N. Y., Lazarus, 10c.; Feiler, 10c.; Hehler, 5c.; Fox, 10c.; Schieller, \$1; Purvin, 10c.; Kovelch, 50c.; Greenberg, 50c.; Appbaum, 50c.; "N. G.," 30c.; L. Baldwin, 25c.; I. Bossin, 25c.; S. Guthmann, 25c.; M. Cohen, 25c.; J. Silbermann, 25c.; M. Levi, 50c. 5.00	
List 171, Monroe Co., N. Y., H. Engel, 10c.; G. J. Fischer, 40c.; C. Ruby, 25c.; B. Banne, 25c.; T. Schmidt, 25c.; J. Vollertsen, 25c.; C. Freedman, 25c.; S. Wald, 50c.; E. Lambe, 50c. 2.75	
List 203, Cleveland, Ohio, G. Frinkbeiner, \$3; H. Hamm, \$1 4.00	
List 211, Portland, Oregon, H. Morrow, \$1; A. Mahlm, 50c. 1.50	
List 212, Portland, Oregon, L. Herman, 50c.; N. Barnett, 50c.; F. Crossman, \$1; C. Wilkinson, 50c. 2.50	
List 253, Spokane, Washington, D. Lukacs, 25c.; J. Charnock, \$1; H. Herman, \$1; J. Perz, \$1; J. H. Hugh, \$1; W. Wagner, 50c.; E. Thomas, \$1; D. Barnett, \$1; A. Anderson, 25c. 7.00	
List 272, Birmingham, Ala., J. Reibel, ...50	
List 329, Hackensack, N. J., I. Goldman, 25c.; F. Weber, 25c.; F. Emmer, 25c.; E. Engel-gelman, 25c.; P. Hahmk, 25c.; E. Reinhardt, 25c.; A. Engelman, 25c.; F. Hoeppner, 25c.; A. Mehter, 25c.; P. Oston, 25c.; E. Schaibil-lone, 25c.; H. Nimke, 25c. 3.00	
List 410, Minden Mines, Mo., Mrs. N. A. Morrison 1.00	
List 440, Green Acres, Wash., T. Thor, 25c.; Bergerson and Tenning, 50c.; O. Lutries, 25c.; E. Lardberg, 25c.; C. Nyberg, 25c. 1.50	
List 452, Daily People Office, California, Chinese Camp, E. Renner 1.00	
Colorado, Hesperus, G. Horwood, 15c.; Montrose, H. Le-hahn, \$1; W. Devore, \$1; F. Hofman, \$3 6.65	
Idaho, Scherrer, P. O'Rourke 10	
Illinois, Belleville, A. Iski, \$1; D. Tracey, \$1; W. Goss, \$1; Pullman, J. Amoling, \$1. 4.00	
Massachusetts, Plymouth, C. Zolot 50	
Michigan, Detroit, L. Cunningham 50	
Minnesota, Mooshhead, T. Boss-hard 2.50	
New Jersey, Section Hoboken New York, Brooklyn, J. Lindgren, \$3; New York City, H. Vollmer, \$3; Schenectady, J. Rossi, 50c.; K. Georgevitch, \$1; H. Bur-mester, \$1 8.50	
Ohio, Cleveland, J. Kireher, \$1; E. Malmstrom, 25c.; R. Zillmer, 25c.; P. Christian-sen, 25c.; "J. B.," \$1; Cin-cinnati "Women's Socialist Club," \$5 7.75	
Texas, San Antonio, A. T. Mills, 25c.; C. Spahr, 25c.; O. Georges, 25c.; O. Schmet-tel, 25c.; D. Trobueco, 25c. 1.25	
Virginia, Portsmouth, R. Downey, 25c.; S. Schmid, 25c.; R. Elnesser, 75c.; C. Munro, 25c.; G. Heans, 25c. 1.75	
British Columbia, Shields, T. Humphreys 1.00	
Canada, Montreal, W. Leach, \$1; A. H. Martin, 50c.; M. Rafferty, 25c.; J. Carey, 25c.; D. Wilson, 25c.; E. Stuart, \$1; G. Guigere, \$1; I. Mishkin, 50c. 4.75	
Total \$ 105.75	
Previously acknowledged .. 1,594.24	
Grand total \$1,695.24	
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League. February 15, 1907.	

IMPORTANT WORK OF PROPAGANDA

IS THE CIRCULATION OF THE PARTY PRESS—A CHICAGO HUSTLER SAYS IT IS ALSO A PLEASURE.

For the week ending February 16th we received 147 subs to the Weekly People and 37 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 184 for the week.

Those sending five or more were: H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill., 7; D. A. Loucks, Santa Cruz, Cal., 6; Ben Frank-ford, Oakland, Cal., 6; and five each from Aug. Clever, Bradock, Pa., O. McCabe, Kendall, Mont., J. Meaney, South-ford, Conn., O. Georges, San Antonio, Tex., W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., E. R. Markley, Pittsburg, Pa., and Press Committee, Cincinnati, O.

A Swedish comrade, who declares that "Arbetera" is the best paper in the United States, in his language, subscribes to the Weekly People—as he is studying English and thinks he can increase his knowledge of the movement and the language at the same time.

H. J. Friedman, one of our best hustlers, says it gives him great pleasure to help spread the light, and he would appreciate any advice that would enable him to do better. We should like to have him to give us some advice from his experience to hand over to others.

Section Mesa County, Grand Junction, Colo., is going to enter the spring municipal campaign, and in order to make that campaign effective, it will take 2000 Weekly People each week for the next six weeks. Section Mesa County re-

lizes the value of the party press.

It is a source of wonderment to us how it can be possible for some sections to pay so little attention to this most important part of the work of propa-ganda. Several times we have urged them, through this column, to make known to us, what if any, is the reason for their inactivity on this line. Let them speak out!

Prepaid cards sold: New Orleans, La., \$8; San Antonio, Tex., \$5; Jacksonville, Ill., \$4.50; Denver, Colo., \$4.

Section New York is hustling to make the March Festival a big success. Let the comrades elsewhere strive to push up the Weekly People list at the same time. Organize your forces for the work as Section Cincinnati has done. They appear on the roll of honor every week now. They work systematically.

The Weekly People will contain tele-graphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood trial. Subscribe now!

Labor News business keeps fairly good. The number of smaller orders from all over the country indicates a general interest in the literature of the movement. The larger orders were: Los Angeles, Cal., \$22.53; Spokane, Wash., \$5.00; A. S. Carm, Swedish or-ganizer, \$8.40; Kendall, Mont., \$5.41; Chicago, \$4.68; San Antonio, Tex., \$3.80; Butte, Mont., \$3.50; Vancouver, B. C., \$2.50; Schenectady, N. Y., \$4.00; Tuc-son, Ariz., \$2.00; New Carlisle, Ind.,

GOOD AGITATION

Conducted in Milwaukee, Pittsburg and Brooklyn by Working Class Organizations.

Milwaukee, February 10.—Karl Minckly spoke last Friday, February 8, before the Jewish Library, 427 Fourth street. His address was an eloquent plea to those present to study the works of Marx, Engels, etc., as they are the founders of modern scientific Socialism. Their scientific teachings were shown to be the only right and logical ones that will lead to the complete emancipation of the working class.

The teachings of a Marx, Minckly showed, are wholly different from the sentimentalism that some writers before and after him were and still are in the habit of presenting to the people. Such literature has no value for the develop-ment of sound thought among the work-ing class.

Sentimentalism was the vehicle of old time reformers; scientific Socialism a thorough understanding of causes and effects. This is the modern way, the only logical way.

Minckly explained to the audience in a very simple manner that the materialist conception of history and surplus value were the two cornerstones of Socialism. He then said that the materialistic conception of history was not the work of one man or a set of men, as some wanted to make the people believe, but that all the changes that have taken place are the result of the process of evolution. There is no standstill; society is undergoing changes all the time.

Minckly then criticized the present capitalist state of affairs. He went through the various phases of the capi-talist system. Production and consump-tion, the two most important factors, were next taken up. The former has become social, while the latter is yet in a state of anarchy. "Under Socialism," said Minckly, "production and consump-tion will be harmonious. Then no more will production be for profit as at the present time. But the object of production will be to sustain life. Crises and panics, periods of poverty and misery for the working class, will be unknown.

Surplus value wages, profits, were taken up and made understandable.

Minckly's hearers were well pleased with the simple way he made things clear to them.

Minckly has spoken before this so-ciety on several occasions, and has prom-ised to give another of his instructive lectures.

After the lecture several questions were asked, which were answered to the satisfaction of those present.

H. B.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 11.—It may be of interest to the readers of The People to know that the Industrial Workers of the World are holding meetings, open to the public, on every Sunday, but the fourth of each month, to which we invite the readers of The People. We meet at 2.30 P. M. at the Elks Hall, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, Pitts-burg, Pa.

There is a lively interest in the lec-tures. We have all kinds of thought represented; Single Tax, pure and sim-ples, and one old gentleman, who is a vice chaser. Then we have the revolu-tionary element, the I. W. W., that un-covers the causes of all the single taxers', pure and sim-ples' and vice hunters' complaints; and, with irresistible logic, shows up the lameness of all reform movements, and advocates all that is implied in the preamble of the only working class economic organization that will in any way benefit the proletariat of this or any other country.

We hope to see all the readers of The People and their friends take these meetings in and make them what they ought to be. Come and bring your friends; help to fill the large hall.

Remember every Sunday, but the 4th, at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, 2.30 P. M.

Fortunate were those who attended the meeting at Turn Hall, corner Fifth ave-nue and Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, Sun-day, February 10th. The occasion was a lecture upon the subject, "The Dignity of Labor," by Mr. R. C. Mason. The speaker proved quite able to handle his sub-ject from the standpoint of scientific So-cialism.

His interesting address was divided into three parts, wherein he illustrated

\$2.40; Altoona, Pa., \$1.50; Saginaw, Mich., \$1.05; Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$1.00; St. Louis, \$1.00; Hartford, Conn., \$2.75.

Several cash in advance orders for the new edition of Bebel's Woman, came in during the week. Section Hart-ford orders ten copies, and Los Angeles five copies. The book is going through the press as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

"American Industrial Evolution" by Justus Ebert, is ready for delivery; a new pamphlet is under way and we hope to get out another of the Sue stories before moving.

Remember our ability to do this is contingent upon the support which we get from you. During the week there was a little better response to our call for payment of obligations due, and we trust that the comrades of all sections will see to it that bills are paid.

the march of mankind upward and ever onward towards a more perfect order of society. He began with man living in a mere brute stage of life and showed that ere he could pass out of that phase of existence he was compelled to fulfil the obligation imposed upon him at the be-ginning of his career by nature.

AS TO POLITICS, ONCE MORE

[By V. H. Kopald, New York.]

At the time comrade Sandgren started the discussion as to politics, I was in complete accord with the Editor. Since, I have gone over to the other side, and I wish to give a few reasons, why.

In actual fact we live now in a state of war, a war of classes. It was always a maxim of war: Do what the enemy does not want you to. The capitalist class let you do all the political agitation you want, but use all obstacles possible, even force and gallows against economic agitation.

No matter what anybody thinks the end of all political agitation must be the ballot; and the ballot and election is one of the principal assets of capitalism. After every election the whole capitalist class is elated, the proletariat is depressed. Naturally so. The sight of even a would-be people's tribune, like Hearst, getting "defeated" by a majority of 75,000 makes comrade Sandgren argue that the capitalists are more numerous than the proletarians, and makes thousands of proletarians think socialism is hundreds of years away. It puts at the disposal of the capitalist the unanswerable argument. We'll give in to Socialism, whenever the majority of people want Socialism. As to civilized argument and agitation.

What is "civilized agitation?" Are we in state of war, or not? If we are in state of war, then war is hell and civilization is impossible. We have only one object in view: emancipation of the working class. Civilized agitation between bandits and victims! Non-sense!

With all my means in my power I shall still support The People as The People is more industrial than political. But I shall support no political party. The little energy I could give to the former before I shall now turn to the I. W. W.

V. H. Kopald.

[The distinguishing feature of this week's contribution against the position of the I. W. W., whose preamble proposes the unification of the working class "on the political as well as on the industrial field," or the correlative position of the S. L. P., whose literature announces that, without the economic organization the day of the political victory of Socialism would be the day of its defeat, and that, without political action, which places the Social Revolution in America upon the civilized plane of endeavoring to reach a peaceful trial of strength, the emancipation of the workers would be indefinitely postponed, and could then be reached only by wading through a mass-sea, both the delay and the then assured vast amount of bloodshed being brought on and rendered necessary by the workers themselves; in short, the distinguishing feature of this week's contribution against all political action and in favor of physical force only—that distinguishing feature lies in that this week's contribution indulges in no feltns. Kopald wastes no time upon the corruption that politics engender; he consumes no space with recitals of the dangers that beset politics; he resorts to no needless quotations concerning the revolutionary character of the Labor movement; he leaves alone all attempts at statistical display; he gives a wide berth to phrases and to controversial flounders;—he says plump and plain what he means. What he means is, that there is ACTUAL WAR TO-DAY. If all the previous contributors against politics, and in favor of physical force only had been as clear in their minds upon the thought that was working upon them, then they would have taken less space; they would have saved us much work; and the question—how are the ranks of the I. W. W., of the economic revolutionary army intended to "take and hold" the means of production, etc., to recruit the necessary forces in America for that eventual and final act of the revolution, if the I. W. W. were to start by rejecting the civilized method for settling social disputes, the method of a peaceful trial of strength, offered by political action, and plant itself, instead, upon the principle of physical force only?—this question, put by The People at the inception of the discussion, and left unanswered up to date, would not have been put. It would have been unnecessary. The question could be met only in one of two ways—either by answering it straight forwardly, or by pronouncing it preposterous. Kopald is the only contributor who can not be charged with having evaded the question. His contribution amounts to pronouncing the question preposterous. From his premises he is right. But his premises are wrong.

Of course, if indeed our present state were one of ACTUAL WAR, then a question that proceeds from the premises of there being ACTUAL PEACE, would be preposterous. Of course, if actual war had already broken out, then none but a lunatic would strike the posture of a possible "peaceful trial of strength." Such a posture would not rest upon the elevation of civilization; it would be a mockery of civilization. Such a posture would rest upon the depths of stupidity. With bullets flying around, and the "dead line" established by pickets, there is nothing left but force. We would be to the proletariat of America, woe to the emancipation of the proletariat of world, whose emancipation depends upon that of their American fellow wage slave, if the outbreak of actual war found the working class of America as disorganized as now they are. Were that to happen, then that which The People has been warning against, as the inevitable result of a system of organization that started with the rejection of the civilized method of striving for a peaceful trial of strength, which political action alone offers—then, that result would not be questioned by our opponents. The movement of the American working class would find itself dwarfed into a conspiracy; and they could see their actions reflected in the actions of the Russian revolutionists: compelled to move about in disguise, creeping stealthily at night to place bombs in the chimneys of the residents of the American Whites, the heroines among their women sacrificing their chastity upon the altars of Freedom as the only means to gain access to the soldiery of the Despot class in order to stir them to mutiny, as was done by several heroic Russian revolutionary women in the fortress of Kronstadt. We are confident in the belief that Kopald thanks his stars that actual war is not yet. The statement that the "Capitalist class use all obstacles, even force and gallows against economic agitation" is mere rhetoric. The issue in this discussion can not be settled by rhetoric. Obstacles? yes, many; force? yes, quite often; the gallows? that also, occasionally;—these and other devices does the capitalist class apply against the economic agitation—and it has applied them, though not yet the gallows, against revolutionary political agitation as well. It has done all that in the course of the CLASS WAR. But the "class war," that socio-economic term, is not ACTUAL WAR.

All reasoning, proceeding from the premises that there is ACTUAL WAR now, proceeds from incomplete premises; being incomplete the reasoning is immature; such reasoning can not choose but be false in consequence, and, by every operation, multiplying into wider error.

There is no ACTUAL WAR now. The question put by The People at the inception of the discussion stands.

We rely upon it that the sense of right on the part of our opponents will do us the justice to admit their side has been treated with fairness. The contributors have not been limited in space; their contributions have not been mutilated; the subject has during these months been thoroughly and courteously ventilated; an impartial and thoughtful audience, bent upon ascertaining the best in behalf of our common Cause, will have read and reflected. Further discussion on the subject should now be unnecessary. There must be an end even to the best of things. Moreover, there are imperative calls upon the limited space of the Weekly People for other matters.

Accordingly the DISCUSSION is closed with this issue. We say the DISCUSSION. The columns of The People will remain open under the head "As to Politics" to any reader who will furnish a direct answer to the question that The People has propounded, and which has been repeated above; what that question purports, the discussion has made clear. None but DIRECT ANSWERS will be accepted; such answers, if forthcoming, need occupy but little space. If the question is unanswerable, the movement is entitled to it. The S. L. P. is not nailed to any special "means"; it is bent upon a "goal." The S. L. P. will halt any "means" that will stand the test of reason and experience, and would give justifiable promise of reaching the goal more swiftly than the means of combined political and economic action, to which the Party now holds.

There still remain unpublished five communications. Four of them—George F. Spettel's of St. Paul, Minn.; O. Eberick's of Oakland, Cal.; Charles Rice's of New York; and Julius Kiefe's of Cincinnati, O.—will be successively published in the course of the next two weeks. With the exception of Kiefe's these communications contain bona fide questions exclusively. Under ordinary circumstances they would have been answered in the Letter Box. It is,

however, preferable in this instance to publish the questions themselves. They will appear under the head "As to Politics," with the answers attached. Kiefe's communication, while embodying questions, might be justly excluded seeing that it trends on the controversial, and also wanders from the question. Nevertheless its shortness assists in giving it the benefit of being considered as bona fide questions only. It will go in.

RACE FEDERATIONS — DO THEY TEND TO DISRUPTION?

Something like two years ago—more or less,—when the so-called "Scandinavian S. L. P. Federation" was being launched, I raised my puny voice both through the Weekly People and through "our" Swedish organ the "Arbetaren" in opposition to the scheme. It would be vainglorious—if not altogether untrue,—to say that I, or anyone else, could at that time foresee all the evils that were to befall our movement in the future by allowing the insertion of that entering wedge of disruption therein, but I did foresee enough of what has since come to pass, and of what is undoubtedly yet to come, to justify an opposition as strenuous as it was within my limited ability and resources to make. My voice, however, was as "a voice in the wilderness"; its echoes dashed themselves against the rocks of opposition and, eventually, died away unheeded. The logical consequences have followed. There were forthwith formed the Hungarian, Armenian and I don't know, or recollect, just now, what other "S. L. P. federation" and the call for the formation of an "Irish Socialist Organization," composed of "men and women of Irish (nationality?) and extraction" and "affiliated directly with the Socialist movement in Ireland" comes pretty near capping the climax and is, evidently, the beginning of the end. Let's hope so, anyway. This call, contained in the Daily People of February 1st, a copy of which is now before me, certainly staggered me, to put things mildly because, with all their impulsive hot-headedness I have always given my comrades of Irish extraction credit for possessing rather more than the average amount of practical, common "horse sense," an opinion with which their action in the present case does not appear—to my own slow and painfully plodding Teutonic mind—to square. In the case of some other nationalities, whose languages and customs are so different from what obtains in this country as to prevent them from assimilating with the native population until one or two generations have passed by, there may be some excuse for forming a separate organization for the educating of their own nationality though, in my opinion, such an organization should always be in the shape of an educational auxiliary and never in the shape of an independent, or semi-independent, "loosely affiliated" part of the general movement. In the case of the Irish, however, who speak the English language with the same fluency as the native-born; who so easily assimilate with our conditions and people; whose descendants constitute so large a part of that same people and whose national characteristics and culture have had so large a share in shaping the destinies of our country; in their case, I say the project of forming a separate organization is absurd, and not only absurd, but disruptive and harmful and will tend, more than anything else they could possibly do, to defeat the very object for which they are striving, the uplifting through education and organization, of their own race.

If there is anything which we need above all else, that thing is a united, homogeneous organization. Given that,—unity being strength,—we may then attain to, practically, anything and everything else. Without unity, however, all else is impossible of attainment. Unity is to be found only in a homogeneous organization, made up of different component parts, may be; but never in a federation composed of, or rather divided into, different independent parts. The difference is exactly that which exists between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. If it is logical to have different language, or national "federations" in—or connected with,—the S. L. P., then it is just as logical to again split those federations up into organizations comprising those only who speak a certain dialect of a certain language, or who hail from a certain province or district, of a certain country, or even those who hail from any certain city, town or village of any such district. By following this trend out "logically" we will eventually arrive at a state of Anarchy where each individual shall be a great "I am" and an "organization" all to himself. A small, but well organized and disciplined body of men, will always rout an unorganized mob many times their size and the more perfect their organization, the larger the mob they can dispose of. It should be unnecessary to repeat a truth such as this which has been dinned into the ears of the human race ever since they were capable of grasping its significance; which has been repeatedly knocked into their heads with war clubs and battle axes of former times; which is being in this our own "civilized" age, shot into them with "dum-dum" bullets. Shall we never learn?

I objected to the forming of the "Scandinavian S. L. P. Federation" on the grounds that: 1st, it would destroy the essential unity of the S. L. P.; 2nd, no emigrant arriving in this country could possibly be a good Socialist until he was first able to understand the language and customs of the country and could judge for himself as to the pros and cons that would confront him here on terms of equality with the rest of our citizens. My objections, I maintain, still hold good. Comrade Lyzell, my opponent on that occasion, maintained the necessity of reaching the workers of all nationalities without waiting for them to assimilate with the rest of the population in order to "put them right" at

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

- New Castle, Pa., March 3.
- Chicago, Ill., March 4.
- St. Louis, Mo., March 6-7.
- Kansas City, Mo., March 8-9.
- Omaha, Neb., March 10-11.
- Denver, Colo., March 12-14.
- Colorado Springs, Colo., March 15.
- Grand Junction, Colo., March 16.
- Salt Lake, Utah, March 17-18.
- Ogden, Utah, March 19.
- Tonopah, Nevada, March 21.
- Goldfield, Nevada, March 22-23.
- Rhyolite, Nevada, March 25.
- Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity, March 27-31.
- San Jose, Cal., April 2.
- San Francisco, and Oakland, Cal., April 3-7.
- Portland, Ore., April 9-10.
- Tacoma, Wash., April 11.
- Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.
- Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.
- Pasco, Wash., April 17.
- Spokane, Wash., April 18-19.
- Butte, Montana, April 22-24.
- Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.
- St. Paul, Minn., April 27.
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 28.

ARLINGTON HALL LECTURES.

- The first course of Wednesday evening lectures held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place (East 8th street) having been concluded, the lecture committee of Section New York County, S. L. P. has arranged the following further course of five lectures to be held in the same hall as usual on Wednesday evenings beginning with February 20th.
- Wednesday, February 20th. Subject: "Anarchists or Revolutionary Socialists, Which?" Lecturer, Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y.
 - Wednesday, February 27th. Subject: "Socialist Politicians or Revolutionary Socialists, Which?" Lecturer, Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y.
 - Wednesday, March 6th. Subject: "Surplus Value." Lecturer, Frank Bohn.
 - Wednesday, March 13th. Subject: "Money and Prices." Lecturer, Frank Bohn.
 - Wednesday, March 20th. Subject: "The Class Struggle." Lecturer, Frank Bohn.
- Cards announcing the above lectures are now ready, and can be had from Organizer Abelson at his office at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.
- Organizers of sub-divisions are urged to procure a sufficient quantity of these cards for their respective organizations and see to it that a thorough distribution is made of the same.
- Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

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In 1888	2,068
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In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



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If we must have heroes and wars
wherein to make them, there is no war
so brilliant as the war with Wrong;
no hero so fit to be sung as he who has
gained the victory of Truth and Mercy.
—BUSHNELL.

MALLOCK SUCCEEDS GREEN GOODS.

Under the auspices of the Belmont's
Civic Federation, and in Havemeyer Hall,
on the precincts of Columbia University,
the institution that two years ago fur-
nished scabs to break the strike of the
same Belmont's subway and elevated
employees, W. H. Mallock, a gentleman
advised by the capitalist press as "the
distinguished English writer on social
and economic questions," has started a
series of lectures to prove that Social-
ism is a Marxian "mare's nest."

"The distinguished English writer on
social and economic questions" is no
stranger to readers of The People. Four-
teen years ago The People took up a then
recent article from his pen and proved
that the distinguished feature of the
said "distinguished writer" was a sub-
lime incapacity to think, or an equally
sublime effrontery to make out that the
idleness of the capitalist class is the
source of all activity. The "distinguis-
hed writer" has not improved with time.
The burden of his song now is the same
that it was then. What is the burden
of that song?

After a considerable misuse of the
terms "wealth," "labor," "value," "due to"
instead of "produced by," and after sub-
stantially misquoting Marx, the "dis-
tinguished writer" finally comes down to
correct terminology, correctly quotes
Marx as holding that all wealth is pro-
duced solely and measured solely by
labor. This the "distinguished writer"
denies. He pronounces it a "mare's
nest."

The faces of the professorial lackeys
of capitalism, gathered in Havemeyer
Hall, and sitting wrapt at the feet of
Mr. Mallock to imbibe arguments where-
with to make a show of controverting
Marxian economics, must have been a
sight at the first lecture, and will con-
tinue to be sights as the series progresses.
If these gentlemen have any recollection
of the economic arguments with which
capitalism combated the free silver delu-
sion of 1896; if they preserve any recol-
lection of those arguments they must
now look non-plussed. The arguments
then used were the Marxian law of value
up to the hilt. A time had come to
throw fiddle-faddle aside, and come
down to hard pan. That hard pan was
that the value of money as a means of
exchange depends upon the labor recod-
ed in its production—in other words, the
Marxian "mare's nest." Before the solid
wall of that granite-ribbed "mare's nest"
the free silver onslaught vent down.
The paid-for speech that Dewey recited
as his own at the Brooklyn mass meeting
of the 1896 campaign, together with
other leading anti 16 to 1 documents,
carefully abstained from all myths re-
garding the "capitalist share" in im-
parting value to money, through "man-
agement" or otherwise. Nothing was then
heard about "ancient coins," "antique
pictures," "heirlooms," "old wine," etc.,
etc., the "value of which rises irrespec-
tively of labor." Everything, on the con-
trary, was then done to cause people to
forget such trivialities with which capi-
talism ordinarily sought to confuse
"value" with "price," and thereby to
hide the fact that value is measured sole-
ly by labor. It seemed a period of capi-
talist contrition: the capitalists seemed
to realize that their doctrines, intended
to benumb the intellect of Labor, had
had the effect of and was directly re-
sponsible for the free silver craze. The
Devil, being sick, the Devil a monk
would be. It seems that, the Devil being
now sicker—being now confronted, not
with so absurd an economic movement
as that of the free coinage of silver re-
gardless of its value, but with the square-
jointed Truth of Socialism,—the Devil
has turned out allopathic, and expects
deliverance from an increased dose of
devilishness.

Some twelve years ago a gentleman,
known to fame as Prof. Green-Goods,
from the green-goods quality of the eco-
nomic goods that he dealt in, and some-
times called Prof. George Gunton, used
to be a pet of Columbia University.
Mallock has succeeded Green Goods.

UN-MATHEMATICAL McADOO.

Speaking on the 14th instant on the
subject of "Guarding a Great City" be-
fore the Harvard Union at Cambridge,
Mass., William McAdoo, ex-Police
Commissioner of New York, stated he
had made the experience in his official
capacity that every year some atro-
cious crime was committed in New
York, and yet the perpetrator could not
be brought to justice "because of pull
which the criminal has among men of
influence." McAdoo specified several
instances, the most signal of which
was that of a fellow, who stabbed to
death an innocent man in a hotel near
the Grand Central Station, and who,
through the "influence of powerful men
in the city," was kept from the police
until he reached a European city where
he lived unmolested. Placing his fin-
gers on these atrocities, McAdoo was
ready with his medicine. It was this:
some millionaire should donate a mil-
lion dollars to hunt to earth the es-
caped murderers.

McAdoo had better go back to the
benches of the lowest grades of the
Grammar School. Elemental arithme-
tic should be enough to satisfy him
that a million dollars would not reach
"within a forty foot pole" of the es-
caped criminals whom he has alluded to.

What is it that enabled these crim-
inals to escape? McAdoo himself an-
swers the question—"men of influence
in the city." How come these men to
be vested with "influence"? Why, by
virtue of their millions, or if not them-
selves possessed of millions, neverthe-
less in touch with such men. It is safe
to say that these escaped criminals
had "pull" with not less than twenty
men. It is safe to say that these twenty
men averaged a million apiece. That
makes a twenty million backing—
Query, what show would ONE million
dollars have against TWENTY?

Nor is this all. In the instance of
the influential murderer who escaped to
Europe and was left there in peace,
it is obvious that the "pull" was exer-
cised, not by "men of influence IN
THE CITY" alone. There is not a
European country with which the
United States has not an extradition
treaty. Murder is recognized as an
extraditable offense, everywhere. How
came the machinery of the United
States Government to be kept from op-
erating and demanding the extradition
of the escaped distinguished felon? Obviously, "men of influence IN THE
CITY" alone could not block the wheels
of that gigantic Federal engine. The
men of influence "in the city" are all
connected with such other influential
"Pillars of Law and Order" outside of
the city. Safe to say that such men
"in the city" are in touch with a hun-
dred "outside of the city"—some even
in Boston, the city contiguous to that
in which McAdoo flunked in his arith-
metic. Safe to say these hundred men
average a million each. That would
make a hundred millions—all told a
120,000,000 dollar power. How would a
solitary 1 million look in a struggle
with 120 millions? It would look like
thirty cents.

McAdoo had better brush up on his
arithmetic.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The document issued by General Sec-
retary Trautmann of the I. W. W., with
the consent of the Advisory Board, in
answer to the proposition of the Globe,
Ariz., Socialist party that a general
strike of the workers be called in the
matter of Haywood, Moyer and Petti-
bone, and published elsewhere in this is-
sue, is a bull's eye hit.

The strike is a move, on the part of
the workers for "improved conditions."
In keeping with its object is the posture
of the strike. Men who ask for "im-
proved conditions" do not ask for free-
dom. They ask for a lightening up of
the yoke of slavery. That being the
avowed posture of men on strike, their
implied posture is the recognition of the
capitalists' possession of the establish-
ment struck against. They may, or they
may not, have it in their mind that the
capitalist's possession is wrongful; they
may, or they may not, have it in their mind
that the capitalist's right is usurpation;
they may, or they may not, have it in
their mind to overthrow the usurpation
soon as they have the power. Whether
they have any of these views in their
mind or not, the essence of their pos-
ture is not affected thereby. Unable,
for the time being, to assert their own
right, they recognize possession as they
find it, and only seek alleviation. The
strike, accordingly is not a revolutionary
act. The bare fact that workmen on
strike LEAVE the establishment in
which they were at work is a recognition
of the capitalist's possession, and of their
own impotence to overthrow such prop-
rietary rights.

In view of these facts the term "gen-
eral strike" is a misnomer, and a contra-
diction in terms. The "general strike"
on the minds of those who use it implies
revolution. It implies, not the allevia-
tion of conditions, but the overthrow of
capitalist despotism. The endeavor to

overthrow capitalism by the UNrevolu-
tionary move, implied in the "strike," of
pulling out of the establishments in which
the men work, and leaving such estab-
lishments, the "taking and holding" of
which is essential to the revolution, in
the possession of the capitalist class,—
such an endeavor is an obvious absurdity.
Not the "general strike," but the "gen-
eral lock-out" of the capitalist class
is the term applicable to the thought
in the minds of those who generally use
the term "general strike."

There is much in terms. Wrong terms
are born of confusion, and they beget
confusion. This is what is happening
with all those who, honestly, are now
advocating the "general strike." The
confusion of thought that causes them
to use a wrong term is intensified by
the wrong term itself. The consequence
is that they advocate a move from which
only two classes of men, both to be
equally eschewed by the working class,
could profit. These two classes of men
stand at opposite poles, in seem-
ing— they are, at one pole, the capitalist
agents in the Unions who are kept there
to drive the workers into acts of fool-
hardiness; and they are, at the other
pole, the "intellectual" or dilettante
revolutionists, who crave for "sport." Neither would suffer. All the suffering
would be borne by the duped workers.

The day the working class are suf-
ficiently organized to move as one man,
that day will require no "strike," gen-
eral or otherwise. It is the Capitalist
Class that would then go on strike—with
the workers in possession.

MALTHUS IN BAD LUCK.

The Eastern Paper Bag Company
and the United States Circuit Court
of Appeals seem to have conspired for
the praise-worthy purpose of furnish-
ing cause to heap up some more ridi-
cule upon the thoroughly ridiculous
Malthus theory.

The Eastern Paper Bag Company
gained possession of the Liddell patent,
a patent for folding the bottoms of
paper bags more effectively and quick-
ly, and thereby considerably increasing
the supply. The Company, immedi-
ately upon purchasing the patent, locked
it up in its vault, and never used it.
It did not even have a model made of it.
Seven years after the Company had
buried the patent, another paper bag
manufacturing concern, the Continental
Paper Bag Company, hit upon a device
that was substantially the same, if not
identical with the patent that the East-
ern company had secreted. The East-
ern company thereupon brought an ac-
tion in the United States Court against
the Continental company for the "in-
fringement of its patent rights." The
case went against the defendants in the
lower Court, and now the Court above
affirmed the decision of the Court be-
low. The Eastern Bag Company, hav-
ing acquired possession of the patent,
is held to have prior and absolute right
to the invention; even if the company
made no use whatever of it; even if by ab-
staining from using the patent, the com-
pany blasted the genius who made the
invention, and barred from the fruit of
their intellectual powers all future gen-
iuses who might hit upon the same
thought.

Malthus, in his endeavor to furnish
scientific justification for the capitalist
iniquity that lowered the productive
powers of the race in order to make
profits, proclaimed over a century ago
the principle that production could not
keep pace with population; according
to him it was Nature's will that the
masses should starve; according to him
when the masses starved it was a proof
that they had no business on earth.

Every day almost fresh proof is fur-
nished of the stupidity if not iniquity
of the Malthusian theory. The late Ice
Trust scandal revealed the fact that,
while Nature bountifully furnished num-
erous and broad sheets of ice, the Ice
Trust reduced the ice area to about
one-third what it was, and thus left
untold infants of the poor to die while
itself scooped in 9 per cent. dividends
on the move. And now we have the
Eastern Paper Bag Company case
which merely uncovers a very small
portion of inventions that would pro-
mote supply, but are kept under lock
and key, and the United States Circuit
Court of Appeals places the official and
judicial seal of approval upon this
"practice of Nature," as Malthus would
call it.

Capitalism seals up the teeming
womb of Nature, and muzzles the fer-
tile brain of man.

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FAITH A LA MODE.

The average traveler through life is
aware that saques, men's and ladies'
hats, trousers and skirts, and so forth,
adapt themselves to fashion. Such an
average traveler may even see deeper,
and discover that political and econ-
omic tenets somewhat partake of the
quality of wearing apparel, in that they
change, also adapting themselves to, it
not fashion exactly, at least something
that was not there before. Probably,
however, the average traveler would
resist acceptance of the theory that
Faith also is ruled by fashion—at least
with certain folks. Yet that is the fact,
whatever may be thought to the con-
trary. Faith suffers, in some quarters,
changes even more revolutionary than
any change undergone even by the
headgear of men and women through
history. Of this interesting fact the
recent outburst of clerical laudations
or capitalists and capitalism furnishes
proof positive. The point may be best
unfolded by prefacing the proof with
a passage from Dean Swift's celebrated
sermon "Upon Sleeping in Church."

The Dean read from Acts XX. 9,
"And there sat in a window a certain
young man named Eutychus, being fallen
into a deep sleep; and as Paul was
long preaching, he sunk down with
sleep, and fell down from the third
loft, and was taken up dead." With
this as his text the Dean proceeded:
"The accident which happened to
this young man in the text, hath not
been sufficient to discourage his suc-
cessors. But, because the preachers
now in the world, however they may
exceed St. Paul in the art of setting
men to sleep, do extremely fall short of
him in the working of miracles; there-
fore men become so cautious, as to
choose more safe and convenient sta-
tions and postures for taking their re-
pose, without hazard of their persons;
and upon the whole matter, CHOOSE
RATHER TO TRUST THEIR DE-
STRUCTION TO A MIRACLE, THAN
THEIR SAFETY."

To lie, to steal, to kill, to cheat, to
over-reach one's neighbor—these and
all such kindred acts, not one of which
capitalism could forego and survive,
are condemned by the canons of all
creeds. According to the creeds' dif-
ferent concepts of punishment, the
commission and encouragement of such
acts was visited with different pen-
alties, all, however, conducive to sal-
vation. Safety, accordingly, depended
upon goodness; destruction upon wicked-
ness. Faith, accordingly, rested origi-
nally upon the principle that safety,
or destruction, were logical sequences
from given premises; whereas destruc-
tion from the premises of a clean life,
or safety from the premises of a life
unclean would require the intervention
of a miracle. It is evident that the
recent outburst of unbounded lauda-
tion for capitalists and capitalism in-
dulged in by the profession of the cloth
denotes a revolutionary reversal of the
original foundation upon which Faith
was raised.

As suggested by Dean Swift's ser-
mon, up to date Faith is predicated
upon the identical principle on which
modern sleepers in church predicate
their salvation. Whereas in the days
of St. Paul sleepers in church were so in-
cautious that their safety was entrusted
to a miracle, but whereas they have
become so cautious that nothing short
of a miracle could disturb their slum-
bers, now destruction is entrusted to a
miracle, safety is sought to be rendered
certain.

That the Faith in a safety, that is
the logical sequence of the ways of
capitalism, must be an article of differ-
ent pattern from the Faith in the safety
originally sought after, is evidence that
the Faith of the clerical praise singers
of capitalism is an article of wear that
changes with circumstances like wear-
ing apparel changes with the fashion.

The Standard Oil Company declared
on the 15th of this month a dividend of
\$15 a share. This is \$5 in excess of the
dividend paid in December 1905. Since
1905 the Standard Oil has been involved
in litigations and expenses untold, re-
sulting from investigations and even in-
dictments. These litigations, investiga-
tions and indictments seem to be good
investments.

Alexis Aladyin, the Russian revolu-
tionist now in this country declares that,
whatever the Czar may now do, the pro-
gress of liberty in Russia can no longer
be retarded. The Czar being in this
plight he ought to import some "dis-
tinguished American writer on social
and economic subjects," some Mallock,
in short, to give Christian Science treat-
ment to the disease of revolution, the
way Mallock is now doing to the "dis-
ease" of Socialism.

TRAUTMANN'S ANSWER

TO THE GLOBE, ARIZ., SOCIALIST PARTY ON ITS PROPOSAL FOR A
GENERAL STRIKE.

In my answer of January 17th, I
stated that the resolution of Local Globe
of the Socialist Party would be laid be-
fore the Advisory and Executive Board
of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The resolution, and the all-important
request contained therein has been thor-
oughly discussed by said Board, which
comprises a part of the administrative
agency of this organization.

A reply in which general approval of
your suggestions be conveyed would un-
doubtedly arouse a cheerful commenda-
tion on your part, as would likewise
similar answers from the Socialist Party
and the American Federation of Labor
to both of whom you have simultaneous-
ly addressed your request.

Such an answer, nevertheless, would
not give you a true consensus of opinion
as expressed by a majority of those who
constitute the Industrial Workers of the
World. You would be deluded, and a
false impression created by a failure to
define the attitude of the I. W. W. on
the general strike, or the advisability of
"ordering" a general cessation of work as
you call it, for the enforcement of cer-
tain mandates of the working class, in
this case of the demand "that Moyer,
Haywood, Pettibone and their associates
be set free."

The General Strike is not a plaything,
no more than the lives of those men who
have been singled out for persecution by
the master class, should it be staked by
notoriety-seekers to make up for the lack
of solidarity on the part of the working
class of this country and the failure to
construct and to prepare a working class
organization ever-ready to meet emergen-
cies of this kind. An avalanche of words
and phrases, mostly falling from the lips
of people who by their very station in
life would not need to take part in a
"general strike" if the ordering of such
were possible, will not cover up the real
conditions confronting those who are in a
fight by "actions."

As valuable as are the lives of those
men now languishing in jail, is also the
life of every proletarian, with no excep-
tion, who faces the same fate in more or
less acute form in the daily struggle for
the securing of the means of life. It
would be criminal folly to play a game
of chance with their working class in-
stinct except assurance is given that
working class interests alone will be ad-
vanced in a conflict in which the price
will be worth the stake.

A General Strike inaugurated for a
principle, such as the issue involved in the
Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone-St. John case
is, would be the highest manifestation of
working class solidarity and the most
inspiring demonstration of the theory,
then enacted de facto that the capitalist
class has no rights that "the proletarian
rabble," the beggars, the "Brigade of
the Hungry" have cause to respect while
all rights should be accorded, although
denied by the forces in power, to the
wealth producers alone.

Such a general manifestation at other
occasions, even if defeated sometimes in
its purposes, strikes terror to the ruling
class, because it's done as a conscious act
of an aroused army of organized men
and women trained in the knowledge of the
rights of their class, and applying the
most powerful weapon to attain them.
But those who know the history of gen-
eral strikes will not delude you as re-
gards the fact that they had to combat
all the agencies at the command of the
ruling class, but they even staked their
lives in the contest,—the General Strike
then ceased to be a "General" Nonsense.
Yet all these manifestations, demonstra-
tions on large scale, compounded under
the term "General Strike" presupposed
the existence of a class-conscious work-
ing class, organized proportionally strong
enough on the most essential field, the
place where alone the workers are ex-
ploited; presupposed that no pieces of
paper, no Civic Federations, no contracts,
no constitutions interpreted by the ruling
class, bind them in conscience, in
practice, in their daily life to present
day institutions.

No political organization which pro-
claims that the ballot alone is the
"thing," could ever organize the workers
for the inauguration of a general strike,
nor has such a political organization or
any of its advocates, the justified right
to call on the workers, or on any or-
ganization of workers, for the inaugura-
tion of a general cessation of work so
long as such a political organization
fails to see the necessity of an economic
organization, solidly built upon the re-
cognition of the class conflict in society,
as the most essential factor in the strug-
gle for the emancipation of the "proletar-
ian rabble."

As sure as we have so often observed
the betrayal of working class interests,
would we hear again, in case of failure
of a general strike at this time, the old,
always rejuvenated admonition: "See,
another defeat, what do you want to or-
ganize for on the economic field—we al-
ways told you so!" And with the ex-
perience gained in the conflicts of the
past, it is safe to aver that elements to-
day shouting loudest for a "general ce-
sation of work" will be the first ones to
hurl their invective of condemnation
against the army of toilers organized on
the economic field, if they will not be
given a role to play as leaders in that
marching-up of the forces they would
like to control.

Would it not seem strange to you, if
your Local is composed in the majority
of workingmen, that it is to-day the

"Bourgeois" element in the Socialist
movement that shouts loudest about, and
almost alone advocates a general strike!
Should it not look rather suspicious that
"Wilshire's Magazine," lawyers, intel-
lectual swaggerers and such ilk fill the
columns of the press with the advocacy
of the "general strike," in case the bal-
lot alone does not materialize hopes
placed in it?

Let us have a "General Strike"; with
what!—With an unorganized proletar-
iat; and that part that you may think
to be organized being doped with econ-
omics, about the "sacredness of con-
tracts," "community of interests,"—and
the few who would cease work may be
slaughtered with the powerful instru-
ments at the command of the master
class; yet indifferent will remain the
mass in spite of the rousing appeals! They
will rise, no doubt, when they are
prepared, and no appeal will then be
needed; they will make "Kidnapping af-
fairs" impossible, if they are organized
properly in the economic organization of
the working class.

To sum up—condensing the conclu-
sions arrived at,—the Industrial Work-
ers of the World, true to their program,
would not hesitate to call on the workers
to-day for the inauguration of such a
general cessation of work, for such pur-
poses as outlined in your resolution, may
it would be the duty without being ap-
pealed to, if the might would be organ-
ized sufficiently strong to render the gen-
eral strike effective. On the other hand,
if the I. W. W. would have that night
and power it would be superfluous to in-
augurate a general strike because the ex-
istence alone of such an organization
would suffice to prevent the "judicial
murder" of Moyer, Haywood and Petti-
bone, or any other appalling outrage per-
petrated now every day by the capitalist
class against the class of wealth produc-
ers; as much as or more than the threat
of a "general strike" of the workers was
productive in preventing war between
Sweden and Norway, because the threat
was backed up by a powerful Socialist
economic organization.

The organization to back up the
threats with action by an aroused work-
ing class is not organized sufficiently
strong, is impotent to enforce the man-
dates given in the "Appeal to Reason." I
mention this because you refer to that
paper in your last letter. Therefore it
would be criminal folly, as remarked in
my last answer, to promise the inaugura-
tion of a "general strike," when in fact
such can not be done, and a fizzle would
rather enhance the danger of seeing the
three men murdered by the agents of the
capitalist class, than diminish it!

And the life of men can not be staked
in a game of chance! Of course, if the
Socialist Party and the American Federa-
tion of Labor combined can work out
a plan for an immediate calling of a gen-
eral strike of all those whom they claim
to have enrolled for such a purpose the
Industrial Workers of the World will
join in the issue and rejoice in the fact
that the "Arousing of the Working
Class" backed up by the command of the
necessary might has at last been accom-
plished.

As this answer will be published in
the "Industrial Worker Bulletin," you
are at liberty, in fact requested to give
it publication in such papers as are read
mostly by members of the Local Globe
of the Socialist Party.

Yours for the Revolution,
WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

BIG I. W. W. BOOM.

The General Committee of the Cloth-
ing Workers Industrial Union 59, I.
W. W., composed of delegates of ten
branches, held Sunday, Feb. 10 a very en-
thusiastic and animated meeting at
Teutonia Hall, on 3rd Ave., between
15th and 16th streets; which is their
regular meeting place. They meet
there every Sunday morning at 10 a. m.
sharp.

The growth of Industrial Union 59
necessitated an order of 1,000 books and
1,000 stamps from headquarters. The
workers in this industry are joining
the organization by the hundreds.

The report of branches were of vital
interest, especially those of branch I.
(the Cloth Examiners and Spongers),
and of branch 3, (Cloak Makers).

Branch I reported that they have to
deal with a combination of bosses and
Breyer's pure and simple union, who
are sending letters to outside firms
denouncing the I. W. W. men as scabs;
intending thereby to scare some firms.
But, no matter what this combination
has done and will do, it cannot prevent
the growth and progress of the I. W. W.

Branch 3 reported a numerous gain
in membership, which is at present
over 500 in good standing with good
prospects for the future. S. Lefkowitz
has been made organizer and placed in
the field. About the strike of 250 men
with Beller & Co., the delegate said an
injunction had been secured against
them. They have the sympathy and
support of the Cloak Makers, Garment
Workers and many other organizations.

The General Committee of the Indus-
trial Union 59, elected a committee of
four to assist the strikers committee.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—The world
seems to be going crazy!

UNCLE SAM—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper without
your eye alights on the word "Social-
ism." It is "Socialism" here, "Social-
ism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign
of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something
about you Socialists, I mean good fel-
lows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S.—I may be able to unpuzzle you.
What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted, yet so
cruel. You mean to do the best for peo-
ple, and you go about deliberately to do
the worst for them; you mean them to
be happy, and you seek to insure their
unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused)—In what way?

B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am
not. You want the workmen to en-
joy the beatitudes of the Socialist Re-
public. Now, I admit that the Socialist
Republic must be the most enjoyable
abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are
we Socialists encompassing the unhappi-
ness of this people?

B. J.—I was just about to explain
that. Now, it so happens that with all
their troubles and miseries, the working
people ARE contented. Their life is not
a happy one, I admit that, too. Never-
theless, in order to reach that point
where they will be enjoying the happi-
ness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first
of all, necessary to render them discon-
tented with their present lot. Without
you do that you couldn't get them to
move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that in order to reach the
expected happiness of the Socialist Re-
public, you must begin by robbing them
of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness?"

B. J.—Yes; that happiness that al-
ways attends content. And, then, sup-
pose you Socialists do succeed in es-
tablishing the Socialist Republic, and along
with it, all the joys that you expect? Will
the game be worth the candle to these
poor workmen?

U. S.—I most assuredly think it
would.

B. J.—Let's see! the higher the plane
on which man stands, all the more sen-
sitive is he. A fly has less feeling than
a mouse, a mouse less than a monkey,
a monkey less than a man. Man stands
on the highest plane, but he has to pay
dear for that by being subject to tortures

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE INCAUTIOUS HARVEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a recent dinner of the School of Commerce, Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, told a story in explanation of President Roosevelt's popularity. He said that in a New England town when he was a boy, a certain horse jockey became very much impressed during a revival of religion, and went to a deacon of the church, who kept the village grocery store, for advice. He told the deacon that he would like to "jine" the church, but, as a horse jockey, he would have to do certain things that might not look well in a church member.

"Oh, don't worry about that," said the deacon. "I have been putting sand in my sugar for thirty years, but it makes no difference whether you put sand in your sugar or not provided your heart is all right."

In other words, it doesn't make any difference what Teddy did, the people are convinced that his heart was all right.

Wall Street thinks Col. Harvey is mistaken in saying "that it is all right to put sand in the sugar," and would rather have the journalistic spokesman for J. P. Morgan prate about the grocer who does not "sand his sugar," since the financial district feels that too much knowledge about such things might wake the workmen up to something Wall Street doesn't desire.

The Socialist joins the "street" in this conclusion, that such information spells disaster to the capitalists when once its significance is understood by the workers.

Timothy Walsh.

New York, February 15.

PREFERS FACTS TO FICTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order for six months' subscription to the Daily People. I am now a subscriber to the Weekly People and am so well pleased with it that I have concluded the Daily is the paper to take, if a workman wishes to keep posted on current events as they really happen.

I am an Industrial Worker, having joined the organization last May; am secretary of Local Union No. 125 of Denver; stood by and voted with the Revolutionists on the referendum and am convinced The People is the right thing for workmen and women to read, if they wish to know facts instead of fiction.

With best wishes, I am yours for the Industrial Commonwealth.

John T. Frary,

Secretary L. U. 125, I. W. W.

Denver, Colorado, February 7.

THE I. W. W. AND THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Sunday, February 10, Wm. Fox of Cincinnati, spoke in Indianapolis. His lecture was plain and to the point. Especially good was his explanation in regard to organizing according to the product instead of according to the tool.

The questions that were asked showed plainly the necessity for political agitation. A stranger said: "I am a workman; I am a Democrat; your organization is socialistic. Now, how can I consistently join the I. W. W.?" Fox answered the question satisfactorily.

Some people in the I. W. W. are sitting on the "lid of the political pot," and somebody will suddenly ascend skyward when the pot begins to boil.

Our non-political comrades ought to get jobs as organizers; they would soon be convinced of the necessity for political agitation. Every act of the I. W. W. so far has been political. The Preamble is really a declaration of independence, a political act; the organizing of the various industrial unions (states) is a political act; the slow formation of a central directing power, the industrial government, is a political act; the capture of the capitalist burg; the final assumption of supreme authority, i. e., the revolution, meeting the counter-revolution, these are all political acts.

The I. W. W. may not be able to discuss politics while organizing. But the S. L. P. knows the formula of the social revolution, and the recruits which it shall be able to send to the I. W. W. will be prepared so that the work will be made easy. For one, I am positively glad that S. L. P. men are not to be taken from their work of sowing the seed of the revolution.

Theo. Bernina.

Indianapolis.

WELCOME, DETROIT SOCIALIST WOMEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago steps were taken toward the formation of a club or society of Socialist Women of Detroit and no report has been made, not due, however, to negligence or lack of enthusiasm, but to a lack of money.

A course of reading and study will be adopted and papers prepared on a chosen subject by each member in turn, until further development. We feel highly encouraged, for already we are increasing in numbers.

We solicit suggestions from our older sisters in the movement or from anyone who is interested in our welfare.

Reports will be made from time to time of our progress, through the columns of the Daily and Weekly People; and would like to hear by letter from our sisters in New York, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

We heartily thank the Socialist Women of Greater New York, also the Bebel Club of Buffalo, for their letters of information and suggestions.

We endorse the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, and pledge them all support possible.

Sisters and comrades of New York, Buffalo and Cincinnati we join hands with you in the grand cause, and to our sisters in other cities let us say, "Fall in!"

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. F. N. Hitchcock.

Address all communications to above name at No. 14 Marquette street.

INTERESTING TO THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will some one who has not yet taken part in the discussion "As to Politics" in The People answer Comrade De Leon's question, which he concludes is unanswerable? Both question and conclusion appeared in the Daily of January 30th in his reply to H. B. Hoffman.

Comrade De Leon takes a position, and assumes that it is the position of the S. L. P. I am not ready to accept this, for I know many members of the S. L. P. who oppose this position. How many are there which support it? I would like to know. How are we going to know since he has barred that side of the question from the discussion and does all the discussing himself using three times the space allowed to the opposite side.

I assert that the I. W. W. is all sufficient.

Will some one prove this and thus answer this question? If I am alone as to this position I want to know it. If not I want to know it. I stand ready to answer and will unless some one else does, for I want to know what the position of the S. L. P. is. This is certainly an important matter and should be taken up with more seriousness continuing the discussion with both sides taking part.

I shall watch for the desired answer.

W. W. Cox.

Springfield, Ill., February 7.

P. S. I am sincere, and want this discussion to continue, this matter should be cleared up, hence I ask for the above to be published, and oblige W. W. C.

[W. W. Cox was the candidate for Vice-President on the S. L. P. ticket in 1904. So far as this office is informed Cox has not officially withdrawn from the Party.]

Humorous is the theory implied by Cox that so militant a political party as the S. L. P. might, by any possibility, be against political action and in favor of physical force only. Cox may or may not be still a member of the S. L. P., but he has been in the Party long enough to know that the Editor of The People could not remain at his post 48 hours after he assumed so vital a subject a position different from that which the Party holds. He would be forthwith suspended by the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee, and remain suspended until the N. E. C. and the Party gave final decision.

Equally humorous is Cox's complaint that how is he to know how many Party members support the (at least hitherto) Party position that political action is a necessity, seeing that the Editor of The People "has barred that side of the question from the discussion." Accordingly, Cox is unable to know how many Party members are of the opinion that they should drop the ballot wholly, and wholly organize for physical force—he pronounces himself unable to know that, notwithstanding The People has opened its columns to the other side, to ALL those who believe in wholly dropping political action and wholly taking up physical force action—notwithstanding The People has invited all such to utter themselves, and no Party member, except, perhaps, Cox himself, has so far turned up in that role.

No less droll is Cox's charge that the Editor of The People is "himself using three times the space allowed to the opposite side." For one thing Cox's allegation does not square with the facts. His allegation is a repetition of his recent "kick, good and hard" against a letter of his not having been published, when, as proven by The People, the said letter was published exactly a week before Cox sat down to give the "good and hard kick." As a matter of fact, and by actual measurement, the space taken by the Editor of The People in answering the assaults of the Party's position has been 11 columns and 65 lines to their 15 columns and 58 lines, or 4 columns LESS. For another thing, supposing the Editor of The People has taken, not three times, but three hundred times more space. Droll is the charge against him. What is the Editor of The People put here for by the Party? He is put here to uphold the Party's position, to explain and prove it; he is put here by the Party to expose, refute and confute the Party's assailants. That these should not like his doing his duty may be readily supposed.

How easy it would have been for him to make plain to these poor three brayed A. F. of L. victims, that, at the virtual monopoly stage which we have reached, increase in wages forced from the capitalist class, is simply laddered by that class to the selling price of the commodity, (if the capitalist class did not anticipate the worker and raise wages

in advance) and, in buying back his product, the poor deluded wage earner gave back, not infrequently in advance, to the exploiting class, that very thing which he in his ignorance fondly believed a concession. But our advocate missed his opportunity.

I did not care to butt in, because it was a propaganda meeting, called with the purpose in view of increasing the membership of one of our weakest locals, and then again the speaker was selected because of his competency. Now, mark you, he was competent, as the following will show.

After the meeting they came over to the stove where I was sitting—the speaker, the chairman of the evening, and a bunch of the workers—and the discussion of striking for an increase was still on. It was then I butted in. I picked out what seemed to me the most intelligent fellow, a big good natured brawny giant, and said to him, "look here; you don't want to fall into that old time error of striking for an increase; there is nothing in it, it is a waste of energy. If you want to go into a movement that will immediately benefit you, demand a shorter day, and if you win then you have gained something that the capitalist class can not take away from you; so long as you are strong enough to hold it. Every hour you wring from them is a decided gain; it increases the number of workers necessary to produce an article, thereby reducing the unemployed army of labor. Rather strike for shorter hours than for better pay. With the state capitalism has reached in this country since the last ten years every increase granted to you by the capitalist class, in course of time, will be about as material, as Simple Simon's snow ball when he put it in the hot oven. They take it out of you in prices of goods. And the speaker of the evening, then after he received the cue, was as lucid on this point, as he had been on any other.

I say it is fallacy! and a much too wide prevailing fallacy in the I. W. W. to believe you are arousing a spirit of antagonism against the I. W. W. if you tell all the truth, even though it does go against the grain of the unenlightened workers.

You need not be afraid of his awakened intelligence. You can trust him, and what is more, you must trust him implicitly, you must not resort to even the semblance of subterfuge, to get him into this movement. All such methods will result, so far as he is concerned, in fatality. There is one place where diplomacy is not needed; and will not be tolerated, and that is in the I. W. W.

Better far to leave the worker outside the pale of our organization, than to covertly imply, or openly declare, the I. W. W. "can accomplish the impossible."

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., February 9.

[Our correspondent furnishes a praise-worthy illustration of that well balanced poise of mind which will not be thrown off its base by an abstract principle, regardless of the facts as they are experienced in practice. The abstract principle with regard to the relation of wages to the price of goods is lucidly shown by Marx. He shows that a rise in wages does not impart to a commodity any larger quantity of that which alone determines the commodity value—"labor power." Hence a rise in wages, of itself, need not increase prices of goods; all it would do would be to reduce the margin of profit. Marx proves this with all the guarded provisos (Value, Price and Profit, p. 7, last paragraph) needed to bring out the point, and which, seeing that, as a matter of fact, the provisos and rise of wages do not generally coincide, is warning to the careful student that, important though the principle is, it is but an abstract principle. In our present days of capitalist development, that have gone far beyond those in which Marx lived and wrote, the monopoly stage of capitalism has been reached. At this stage, strict or one-time economic laws of capitalism are frequently found inapplicable. Accordingly, as a matter of fact the capitalist can, and is often seen recouping himself for higher expenses from any source by virtual defiance, at least for a time, of almost any economic law, and raise prices DIS-obedient to value, or the degree of supply, or any other of the several causes that under normal capitalism hold upper sway. Our correspondent showed the practical sense in calling attention to that occasion to the fact of the towering price of living hand in hand with any rise in wages. This is a point, theoretical and practical, that the S. L. P. ever insists upon.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held Sunday, February 10th, at 2.30 P. M. The following members were present: Olpp, Teichlauf, Moren, Crawford, Wilton, Walters, McCormick, Heyman, Absent, Chase, Vaughan, Romary, Eck.

The Press Committee reported that a satisfactory settlement between "Der Arbeiter" and the management of The People, as to printing the former publication, had been arranged.

Comrades Trauring, Hammer and Lafferty were elected members of the National Auditing Committee.

The following communications were read by the National Secretary: From the Virginia S. E. C., reporting the suspension of Section Norfolk County, from Clinton Simton of Pine Bluff, Ark., enclosing application for a charter signed by fifteen persons. Charter granted. From various Chicago comrades on the state of the movement in that city. From the city central committee of Milwaukee, concerning the management of "Der Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," with resolutions. The national Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the letter to Section Cleveland. From Riethe of Paterson requesting names of Jewish speakers, as great interests is being manifested in the S. L. P. by the Jewish workers of Paterson. From Section Globe, Ariz., a request that lost due stamps be replaced—granted. From Charles Chase, member of the Sub-Committee a request that the action of the Sub-Committee with reference to the interpretation of Section 2, Clause 14 of the Constitution be reversed or altered. After a discussion a motion was made to add the following to the resolution of the last meeting: According to the procedure provided for in Article II, Section 13 of the Constitution.

The financial report showed receipts for two weeks ending February 9th, \$25.23, expenditures, \$72.93.

A special committee appointed to investigate charges of Section Tacoma against certain members of Section Seattle, Washington, and of Washington S. E. C. against certain members of Section Tacoma, for not filing the State ticket in the last campaign, then reported. After discussion, the following motion was made and seconded: That it is the sense of this Committee that the Washington S. E. C. is deserving of censure for not having caused the State Ticket to be filed at the last election. Motion made and seconded that Section Tacoma be notified that in the matter of bringing charges against individuals, redress should be sought from the Section of which the accused are members and of the State Committee, as provided for in the Party Constitution.

Motion was made and seconded that State secretaries, delinquent in the making of semi-annual reports, be instructed to report regularly.

It was announced by Moren, that at the next session of the Sub-Committee he would move that the time of meeting of the Sub-Committee be changed from Sunday afternoon to Saturday evening. Adjourned.

A. Moren, Recording Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held on Sunday, February 10, Ball in the chair. All delegates present. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Organizer Woodhouse reporting election of officers, and delegate to state convention; E. Alazzone, election of officers and delegates; John Hossack, on delegates to convention also financial report; Weekly People, and Labor News company, on printing books; manager of People. Laid over for new business.

Transfer of Frank Young to section Passaic County received.

Report of counties: Essex, busy on party press; Hudson, no report; Passaic, very active in industrial movement and pushing moving fund.

Financial Sec'y ordered 200 stamps. Sold: Passaic 50; Essex, 42; Hoboken, 50.

New business: Circular from People manager to be sent to members and sympathizers.

Delegate to state convention from committee, G. Herschaft.

Up to the present, 20 names of delegates have been received. All things look bright for rousing good work at the convention.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

DETROIT LECTURES.

Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a series of lecture meetings at Marmach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, Hastings street entrance, 2.30 P. M. Sunday afternoons.

February 24—The Class Struggle. March 3—Wage Government Ownership

of Public Utilities Benefit the Working Class?

March 10—The Working Class and the Tactics Necessary for Their Emancipation.

March 17—Commune Celebration and Bazaar at Weibel's Hall, corner Gratiot and Riopelle street, from 2 to 11 P. M.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Receipts, since December 20, have been as follows:

Section Monroe Co. 2/3 on lists, . . . \$ 9.50
W. L. B., Union Ave., Brooklyn, . . . 1.00
Sixth A. D., New York, ... 1.00
Section Schenectady, bal. of 4.20
E. Moonells, New York, ... 2.00
Section Erie County, ... 15.00
Total, ... \$32.70

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas. New York State Executive Com.

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

Members of Section Milwaukee must not fail to attend meeting to be held at Headquarters, Lipp's Building, corner Third and Prairie streets, Saturday evening, March 2, '07. Important matters concerning general agitation will be brought up.

Organizer. All members and friends are requested to attend the meeting of the Milwaukee Socialist Labor Party, Saturday, February 23, at Headquarters. The purpose of this meeting is to arrange for the living pictures which are to be produced at the Commune Celebration, March 10. Full particulars next week.

Committee.

NAGY'S WESTERN TOUR.

Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation Actively Booming It.

Branches and individual members and sympathizers of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation are requested to make the necessary arrangements and to aid National Organizer Louis Nagy in his efforts to agitate and organize the wage workers of the following places: February 10, Detroit, Mich.; February 12, Columbus, Ohio; February 13, Dayton, Ohio; February 14-15, Cincinnati, Ohio; February 16-17, Indianapolis, Ind.; February 18-19, St. Louis, Mo.; February 20-21, Springfield, Ill.; February 22-23, Peoria, Ill.; and February 24, Joliet, Ill.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS ORGANIZE IN I. W. W.

At a meeting of Hungarian speaking workers, held Saturday night, at Rakoczy Hall, and which was attended by A. J. Francis and Louis Basky, a mixed I. W. W. Local was formed with thirty charter members. Temporary officers were elected and the charter fee turned over to Francis to be forwarded to Headquarters at Chicago.

The prospect of organizing the Hungarian speaking workers of this city and vicinity, into a bona fide labor organization aroused the meeting to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

HARTFORD ATTENTION!

Local 160, I. W. W. will hold a free discussion meeting on SUNDAY February 24th, 2.30 p. m. at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street. Subject: "The difference between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World."

Members and sympathizers should advertise this meeting as much as possible to assure success.

All are welcome.

Secretary.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Labor is entitled to all it produces! Workingmen and workingwomen of Detroit. What are you doing towards that end? The price of food, clothing and rent is going up. Does your wages, your own price, increase at the same rate? If it did how much have you gained?

How much of your product can you purchase with the money you receive on Pay-day? That's the real test of your prosperity or misery in life. If you want a change for the better, The Industrial Workers of the World points the way. One Union of all the workers, Industrially organized. Be up and doing! Attend the Mass Meeting of the I. W. W. at Tinnettes Hall, corner Rivard and Catherine streets, FRIDAY evening, March 1st, 8 o'clock. Subject: The basis and aim of Industrial Unionism. Good speakers and discussions. Be there and bring your neighbor along. Central Committee I. W. W.

IN MEMORIAM

Albert Letourneau.

Our brother Albert Letourneau was born the 6th day of August, 1853, in Chatham, Ontario, Canada. He was a true class-conscious member of the Industrial Workers of the World, local 230, Oklahoma City.

We hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and children, and many friends, in this their sad hour of grief.

He was by trade a carpenter and has been living in this city since November 1905.

Press Committee, I. W. W. Local 230, Oklahoma City, Okla.

GOLDEN CONDEMNED

OLNEYVILLE TEXTILE COUNCIL PROTEST CONFERENCES, ATTEN-

Says His Anti-I. W. W. Reason is a Flimsy Pretext to Take Sides With the Marston Mills Management and Weaken the Cause of the Strikers.

(Special Correspondence)

Providence, February 18.—The Tribune of this date contains the following:

"OLNEYVILLE.

"Textile Union Condemned Fall River Labor Organization.

"Special Meeting Was Held.

"There Was a Set of Strong Resolutions . . . Passed Condemning Those Who Would Break Strikes.

"There was a big attendance at the special meeting of the Textile Union held yesterday afternoon. No session of this organization has been better attended since the days of serious labor troubles in the vicinity. The purpose of the gathering was well advertised. The local union had taken exceptions to the interference of the officers of the Textile Workers of America, a Fall River organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the strike situation at Skowhegan, Me. During the week Secretary Powers received a communication from John Golden, President, and Albert Hibbert, Secretary of the Textile Workers of America. They had seen by the press that the local union was to take up the cudgel and the letter explained the reported action taken by them in offering to break the strike was correctly quoted. The communication said that the Industrial Workers of the World, with which the Maine mill workers are connected, are no good, or words to that effect. It was stated that the tactics which they threatened to pursue were really copied from the Industrialists and the reason the action was proposed was to show the strikers they should bolt the I. W. W. and come over to the American Federation of Labor.

"This communication did not ease the feelings of the Olneyville people at all. When the meeting was on Secretary Powers read the communication from Fall River as well as letters from the strike centre, and the whole matter was thoroughly discussed. The meeting lasted almost three hours.

When it concluded the following statement was given out:

"Greeting: It has come to the notice of the Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers of Olneyville, through a letter published in a newspaper at Skowhegan, Me., Feb. 7, 1907, and in a letter to the Secretary of this organization Feb. 16, 1907, from John Golden and Albert Hibbert, President and Secretary, respectively, of the United Textile Workers of America, have volunteered their services to furnish help to take the places of the striking operatives of the Marston Mills of Skowhegan, Me., and is further emphasized by advertisements in several New England papers issued by the Marston Mills for help, stating the jobs are endorsed by the United Textile Workers of America.

"Mr. Golden and Mr. Hibbert claim such action is justifiable on the ground that members of the Industrial Workers of the World 'scabbed' on the Hat and Cap Makers' Union in the strike in New York and Detroit.

"Secretary Powers read the letters and circular received from Golden and the members of the union. Knowing that the strikers in the Marston Mills had nothing to do with the claim that the Industrial Workers of the World 'scabbed' in the places named, the Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers can find no excuse for the actions of John Golden and Albert Hibbert.

"Whereas, The Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers is not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, but the textile workers at Skowhegan never had anything to do with a cap makers' strike, we condemn the action of Golden and Hibbert just as we would condemn such action if it were done by Sherman and Trautmann of the Industrialists or the Farleys or other professional strike breakers.

"Golden's pretext, based on the cap makers incident, is a flimsy reason for taking sides with the management of the Marston Mills and weakening the cause of the striking operatives. It is surely unworthy of any man especially one at the head of an organization formed to elevate the cause of labor.

"Resolved, That we pledge moral and financial support to help the strikers and a copy of these resolutions be sent to all the woolen and worsted centres of the United States asking for the financial support and warning them to keep away from Skowhegan until the present strike is settled.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press.

"Thomas Powers, Secretary."

The Journal of this morning, discussing Golden's tactics in the Skowhegan strike, says:

"When the strike had been in progress about four weeks a circular signed by President John Golden and Secretary Albert Hibbert of the United Textile Workers at Fall River was published offering to fill the places of the strikers with members of their organization. The

latter is composed almost wholly of cotton mill operatives. In various newspapers the Marston Mills have advertised for help for all departments of their plant, saying the job was endorsed by the United Textile Workers of America."

NEW CASTLE'S PROTEST.

Meeting Adopts Forceful Resolutions, Without a Dissenting Voice.

New Castle, Pa., February 10.—Perhaps a thousand people crowded into the Opera House yesterday afternoon to attend the Moyer-Haywood protest meeting.

New Castle Socialists have taken great interest in the case against the Western Federation of Miners and yesterday at the meeting resolutions, condemning the actions of the officials of Colorado, in imprisoning the officials of the Miners' Federation were drawn up. These will be forwarded to Colorado.

The resolutions which were adopted are as follows:

"These be the times that try men's souls."

When individuals commit crimes "they violate the law" but when the officials of a state violate their oath of office, they destroy it—invite anarchy, make liberty impossible and thus their crime becomes as much greater than that of the individual as the state is greater than an individual.

When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped by and with the connivance of the governors and other state officials of two states and held prisoners for a year without a trial, contrary to all those safeguards alleged to have been enacted for the purpose of insuring individual liberty; it is safe to say that no greater crime than that has been committed in the U. S. during the last century.

The constitution of those states and of the U. S. were set aside, kidnapping usurped the place of legal procedure, the liberty of every citizen was undermined and an open invitation was extended to all having a real or an imaginary grievance, to become "a law unto themselves."

In the Dred Scott decision handed down by Chief Justice Taney, it was held that a black man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect.

Now the supreme court decides that the workers (called free men) have no rights that the capitalists are bound to respect.

The former decision was wiped out in rivers of blood; therefore be it

Resolved, by this meeting here and now assembled in protest, that if these prescribed men are as unjustly hung as they made and are now held prisoners, that we warn those responsible, that the workers may feel irresistibly forced to accept the invitation so openly given and to decide that this shall be the last time the capitalist class shall have the power to make "criminals" of those whom they merely suspect, or against whom they have a class hatred; further be it

Resolved, that while we are willing to abide by the laws of our capitalist masters, while obedience is possible—even to the point where slavery begins, we will not obey beyond that point; and that if in addition to the fact that the rich cannot be brought to trial even when their crimes are not denied and the workers cannot get a trial when it suits their captors to refuse, patience WILL CEASE TO BE A VIRTUE AND THAT WE WILL END SUCH A REGIME, "PEACEABLY IF POSSIBLE, BUT FORCEFULLY IF WE MUST."

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the governors of the two states in question to the president of the U. S., to the Representative in congress of this district and to the press.

Adopted without a dissenting voice.

YONKERS' PROTEST.

Conference Holds Good Meeting and Does Good Work.

Yonkers, February 17.—The Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference of Yonkers held its regular meeting last night, with a very good attendance. Judging from the donations received from the different organizations it looks very bright here for the defense. One delegate brought in \$50.00 from Local 273 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The conference received about \$150.00 in donations. The Finance Committee reported that they have sent out 35 lists. From reports received it looks as if the conference will raise a good sum that way.

The committee on hall reported that they have secured Turn Hall on Elm street free of charge for Friday evening, March 1st, for a public meeting. The Finance Committee was instructed to get 5,000 leaflets printed (Judge McKinnon's opinion); also to have an announcement of the mass meeting thereon. The hall committee was instructed to correspond with speakers that are acquainted with the case; to advertise the meeting and to secure music for the same.

A committee was sent to Mt. Vernon and now Mt. Vernon is having a Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference, organized to meet every Saturday afternoon, 2.30 at 51 South Fourth avenue, Mt. Vernon.

A committee was also sent to New Rochelle, but we have not heard of the result yet.

The Yonkers Conference meets every Saturday night, 8.30, at 23 North Broadway (top floor).

P. J.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

PHILA PROTEST

CONFERENCE SMOKES OUT "LAW AND ORDER" POLITICIANS.

Congressman Wanger Says Workingmen Have Strong Friends of Constitutional Rights in Supreme Court Justices—And Then Intimates Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Are Guilty of Murder.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, February 18.—As the time for the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone draws along the enthusiasm and sentiment grows keener. Better attended meetings are the rule of conference with the delegates all working for the one end and that is the frustration of the plans of the conspirators who would murder if they dared.

On the 27th, ult., a meeting was held to protest against the decision of the Supreme Court and the kidnapping of our brothers in the West. At that meeting resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to the President, the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, the trial, the representatives in Congress and Senate and replies were received from four congressmen and one senator, but chief among them was the reply from Congressman Wanger of Montgomery County, who is somewhat indignant that workingmen should question the acts of the Supreme Court and the letter was ordered turned over to the press committee to be submitted to the labor press, which is as follows.

February 15, 1907.

Gentlemen:—

Tours without date enclosing preamble and resolutions stated to have been adopted by a mass meeting of working people of Philadelphia date and place not given, transmitted under auspices of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone protest conference of Philadelphia, came duly to hand, and the language is so extraordinary and lacks essential details so noticeably that I do not feel called upon to present the same to the house of representatives, especially as no action by congress is asked.

I have been taught to respect the Courts of my country and firmly believe that when they are not respected it will be a sorry day for the Republic.

I do not believe that the representatives working people of Philadelphia denounce any action of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I do not believe that there are any stronger friends of constitutional rights of all citizens than the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court.

I do not believe that you know what you are talking about, when you set yourselves up to denounce the highest tribunal of the land, you are assuming a pretty high prerogative.

The question of shorter hours and higher wages for any American appeals to the humane instincts of all right thinking persons.

But murder is not a justifiable method of securing either.

I hope that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are not guilty of that great crime, but they are subject to the law, which should take its course and their guilt or innocence be fairly determined.

Passion and prejudice should have nothing to do with the question and especially should it not be aroused against an able and honest tribunal which has simply sustained the law as it found it and could not do otherwise.

Signed:

Yours very respectfully,

Irving P. Wanger.

The above was submitted so that they who know of the case can judge for themselves.

Credentials were received from the following Unions and the delegates were seated. The Brewery Firemen and the United Brothers.

Donations were received from cloth weavers \$10.00; Cigar makers \$50.00; Laborer Union Association, \$5.00; Socialist Party \$10.00; 22nd ward, S. P. branch, \$5.00; Mrs. Herr on list \$5.00; Delegate Boyle \$2.00; M. J. Derewsky, \$1.00; and Arbliter Union, \$10.00.

Special committee reports that they are working on a method of campaign and will make a full report at the next meeting and that they wish the support of all the delegates to assist them going before the Unions of the city.

Committee on Jewish reports that the sentiment is well developed at the present.

The conference decided to have a circular letter drawn up to be sent to the conferences of the country with a view of having a general conference and a committee of three were elected consisting of delegates Katz, Wilenski and

PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, JULY, 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people, as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday, German.

England to draw the same and report at the next meeting of the conference.

Secretary was instructed to answer the letter received from Congressman Wanger.

A meeting to protest against the kidnapping and the decision of the supreme court will be held on the 28th, inst. in Germantown at the corner of Main and Seymour streets.

PROTEST CONFERENCE, ATTENTION!

Philadelphia, February 18.—The Philadelphia Protest Conference wishes to get the addresses of all the other conferences in the country for the purpose of communicating with them to ascertain their opinion of holding a national protest conference. Protest conferences will please send their addresses to Ed. Moore, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, this city.

Ed. Moore, Sec'y Conference.

Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer at, room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROTEST MEETING.